FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

X. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 17, 1837. [NO. 1041.

D PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
ward J. Hale,
nnum, if paid in advance;
ring the year of subscrip-
at the end of the year.

ENTS inserted for sixty cents
irst, and thirty cents for each
ion. Advertisers are requested
of insertions desired, or they
ill forbid, and charged accord

itor must be post paid.

DES For Sale.

Y, the 20th instant, will be sold
ction, at the Town House in
ash, the following likely NE-
nd her issue, Lucy Ann and her
er issue, Rachel and her issue,
n pursuance of a Deed of Trust
bscriber, October 5th, 1835.
OBERT M. McRACKAN,
Trustee of William Locke.
40-2w.

NG OFF AT ED PRICES.

, anxious to close his business
, now offers his Stock of

OODS,

eral and extensive, at *Reduced*
Merchants and purchasers gen
fully invited to call and examine

d black Lead in oil, No. 1 & 2;
llery, China, Crockery and Glass

WILLIAM S. LATTA.
40-6w.

ICE.

ing *ICE* can be supplied every
excepted) during the Season,
ck, A. M., and at no times du-
s in cases of sickness. All quan-
eck will be sold by the pound.
d on delivery.
THOMAS COCHRAN.
40tf

ON YARN.

d has this day reduced the pri-
rn manufactured at his Mill in
wholesale prices will in future

nd 6, ——26 Cents.
, and 10, —28 do.
and 13, —30 do.
—32 do.
—34 do.
C. P. MALLETT.
ay 10, 1837. 40tf.

NSIVE SALE
or
BLE PROPERTY.

OLD, on Monday the 22d instant,
Auction, in the town of Wilming-
ollowing PROPERTY, belonging
William Dougall, Esq., deceased,
months, viz.—

s. TURPENTINE, (or therea-
bouts,) lying on the Wharf, and
ow in shipping order,
bbls. Tar, also in shipping or-
ier,
bales Cotton,
hhds. Molasses,
casks Lime,
bags Coffee,
hhds. Sugar,
boxes ditto,
barrels ditto,
barrels prime Beef,
boxes Window Glass,
hhd. Leaf Tobacco,
bushels Alum Salt, (or there-
bouts,)
sacks Liverpool ditto,
f Stock of Ship Chandlery, &c.

Gig, Dray & Cart.

—ALSO—

old and Kitchen

niture,

irs, Tables, Beds and Bed-
ard, Bureaus, Looking
Carpets, &c. &c.

turday the 27th instant, in
tteville, a quantity of Molasses,
e, &c.

—ALSO—

st day of June next, the follow-
longing to the same Estate, viz:
CAROLINE, three years
pper fastened and coppered
ve light water mark, 189 tons,
this State of the most durable
k, Red Cedar and Pitch Pine
rgo, is a first rate sailer and in
t rate vessel, being well found
and now ready to receive a
eet, deep loaded.
LEB NICHOLS, four years
3 tons, high deck, copper fas-
this State, and of same materi-
ries and sails well, is well found
ler, and now ready to receive
feet, when deep loaded.
LMINGTON, not twelve
ilt in this State, of the very
feet long, 24 feet beam, 7½
nenade deck, has a horizontal
ine of 80 horse power, 19½
feet stroke, 5 wrought iron
and 30 inches diameter, work-
k's patent valve. This Boat
for the shoal water of the Cape
ell calculated for any trade
very light draft of water, speed
uired. She has proved a first

STER ROSS, 98 feet long,
et deep, draws 10 inches when
ld, and carries over 100 tons.
AYETTEVILLE, 88 feet
, 3 feet deep, draws 6 inches
y equal to 80 tons,—about four
these Boats have complete sets

FLAT, intended for *very* shoal

e will also be Hired, a number
the remainder of the year.
PARSLEY, *Administrator.*
C., May 1, 1837. 40-4w

of the Cheraw Gazette, Au-
lumbia Telescope, and Charles-
nsert the above once a week
their respective papers, and for-
s to O. G. PARSLEY.

Lottery Notice.

THE undersigned offers himself to the people of Fayetteville, and the adjoining country, as LOTTERY AGENT for the forwarding of Tickets in the various Lotteries to be drawn, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

Lotteries soon to be Drawn.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PETERSBURG MECHANIC ASSOCIATION.

Class No. 4,—To be drawn at Alexandria, on the 13th of May.

PRIZES.

30,000 dollars, 8,000, 4,000, 3,000, 2,500 and 100 Prizes of 1000 dollars,

Besides many smaller. Whole Tickets Ten Dollars, Shares in proportion.

—ALSO—

Delaware State Lottery,

Extra No. 19,—Capital Prizes 7,000, 3,000, 2,000, 1250, &c. Whole Tickets Two Dollars and Fifty Cents.

All orders by mail for packages of Whole Tickets or Shares, will be promptly attended to, and a Certificate of the Number furnished by the venders, and the Package deposited. A newspaper with the Drawing will be furnished in every instance, when desired.

☞All letters must be post paid except when a Package of Tickets are ordered, and in that case, a liberal deduction will be made.

Address, PAUL NASH,
Petersburg, Va.

N. B. It is desirable to get an order for Packages at least a week or 10 days before the Drawing, in order that they may be procured.

P. N.
Petersburg, May 1, 1837. 40-3w

Notice.

THE Subscriber having, at November Term, 1836, of Bladen County Court, obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate of Robert Reeves, deceased, late of said County, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and all those having claims against the Estate, to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. EDWARD REEVES, Adm'r.
Bladen County, May 8, 1837. 40 3tp.

☞The next Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the Diocese of North Carolina, will be held in St. John's Church, Fayetteville, on the fourth Thursday in May, 1837. E. L. WINSLOW, *Sec'y.*

The Raleigh Register, Wilmington Advertiser, Newbern Spectator, and Salisbury Watchman, will please insert the above advertisement.

The Mutual Insurance Company of Fayetteville.

APPLICATIONS for Insurance against Fire will be received by the Secretary, from and after the 10th day of May, 1837.

A copy of the Charter will be furnished those who desire to examine the principle upon which the Company is formed, on application to the Secretary.

C. P. MALLETT, Pres'dt.
W. WINSLOW, Sec'y.
May 9, 1837. 40tf

Donaldson Academy.

THE ANNUAL examination of the Students of this Institution will commence on Monday, the 29th inst.

JAS. H. HOOPER, *Secretary.*
May 10, 1837. 40 3w.

GLAD TIDINGS!

Peters' Vegetable PILLS,

HAVING stood the test of experience, are recommended to the Public as decidedly superior to any combination of Medicine ever offered to the American People. The proprietor of these pil's, being a regular bred physician, and having practised his profession extensively for many years in different climates, is enabled to offer to the afflicted invalid a medicine on the effects of which he is willing to risk his reputation.

He does not pretend that they are a positive cure, or even beneficial in every complaint, but he most firmly believes that in all diseases where a cathartic or an aperient medicine is needed, they will be found far superior to any of those drastic purgative medicines which are so much puffed in the public prints as purifiers of the blood. When taken according to the directions accompanying them, they are highly beneficial in the prevention and cure of bilious fevers, fever and ague, dyspepsia, liver complaints, sick headache, jaundice, asthma, dropsy, rheumatism, enlargement of the spleen, piles, cholic, female obstructions, heart burn, nausea, furred tongue, distension of the stomach and bowels, incipient diarrhœa, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, blotched or sallow complexion, and in all cases of torpor of the bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

Wherever these pills have been once introduced into a family they become a standing remedy, and are called for again and again, which is sufficient proof of their good qualities.

Perhaps no article of the kind has ever been offered to the Public supported by testimonials of a character so decisive, from sources as respectable, or that has given more universal satisfaction. They have the testimony of the whole medical profession in their favor, while not a single case of ill consequences or inefficiency can be al eged against them.

Hundreds and thousands bless the day they became acquainted with Peters' Vegetable Pills, which, in consequence of their extraordinary goodness, have attained a *popularity unprecedented* in the history of *medicine*

The very circumstance alone, that *physicians* in every part of the Union, (but more especially in the Southern states, where they have long been in use,) are making free use of them in their practice, *speaks volumes* in their praise. Add to this the fact that all who use, invariably recommend them to their friends, and the testimony in their favor is almost irresistible. As an anti-bilious remedy, and to prevent costiveness, they have no rival. One fifty cent box will establish their character, and prove that there is truth even in an advertisement.

Prepared by Joseph Priestly Peters, M. D. at his institution for the cure of obstinate diseases by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129 Liberty street, New York. Each box contains 40 pills.—Price 50 cents.

For sale by
E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, May 9. 1837.

The Hon. Robert Strange has been appointed by the DIALECTIC SOCIETY, to deliver the next annual address before the two Literary Societies of the University of N Carolina. April 22, 1837.

For Sale.

2 FIRST RATE YOUNG *HORSES,*
1 Second hand WAGON, with Salt Body and Gear. Apply to
C. J. ORRELL.
May 3, 1837. 38tf

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

THE following Lands, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes and Costs due for the year 1835, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next:—

		TAX.
100	acres on Campbell's Creek, listed by John King for Tarlton Maddox.	$ 38
273	do on Walker's Creek and Campbell's Creek, listed by Giles Ham.	38
640	do on Black Mingo, listed by Dushee Shaw, for Miller Draughan.	1 22
570	do on Black River, listed by Dushee Shaw for Robert Draughan.	2 17
3	Lots, unimproved, in Averasborough, one poll, listed by Nathan Holder.	85
78	acres Land on Black River, listed by Stephen Goodwin.	29
255	do do on Beaver Creek, one poll, listed by John Nordon.	1 77
55	do do on Barbaçue, one poll, listed by Stephen Bethea.	90
100	do do on do, one poll, listed by Daniel D. Cameron.	99
285	do do Upper Little River and Jumping Run, listed by James Johnson.	1 18
50	do do Cyprus Creek, listed by John B. Black.	15
100	do do Dry Creek, listed by Arch'd Buie, (Parson.)	15
487½	do do Cyprus and Gum Swamp, listed by Neill Kelly.	95
300	do do do do, listed by Neill Kelly.	57
50	do do do do, do do.	03

JOHN McLEAN, late Sheriff,
By HECTOR McLEAN, Dep. Sh'ff.
March 17, 1837. 37tf.

Sheriff's Sales.

WILL be sold at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of May next, the following Tracts of LAND, or so much of each as will be sufficient to satisfy the Taxes due thereon for the year 1835, together with costs and charges of advertisement, viz: a Tract containing

		TAX
1100	acres on Lumber river, adjoining Watson and Little's estate, listed by Thomas Lowrie, Adm'r of James Lowrie, dec'd,	$2 64
50	do in Burnt Islands, adjoining West and Freeman, listed by Evan Freeman, for 1834 and '35.	1 43
50	do in Burnt Islands, adjoining Phillips and Ivey, listed by John Hagans,	73
100	do on Ten Mile Swamp, adjoining Taylor, Glover and others, listed by John Jackson, for 1834 and '35.	74½
100	do in Burnt Islands, adjoining Sanderson and Wishart, listed by Barnabas Sanderson, for 1834 and '35.	1 62
100	do on Broad Ridge, adjoining Huston and Bullard, listed by Benjamin Lovett, for 1834 and '35.	1 55
75	do on Big Branch, adjoining Warwick and Stone, listed by Isham Bullard.	72
100	do on Ten Mile Swamp, adjoining Sullivan, Musselwhite and others, listed by Thomas Jackson.	77
200	do on Shoe Heel Swamp, adjoining McQueen and others, listed by John Overstreet, for 1834 and '35.	88
166	do on Little's Marsh, adjoining Currie and Brown, listed by Alexander Galbreath.	1 89½
100	do on Juniper Swamp, adjoining Wm. McNeill and others, listed by Ann Locklier.	20
200	do on Burnt Swamp, adjoining McIntyre and Black, listed by Augus Ray, for 1834 and '35.	57
150	do on Ashpole, adjoining Alford and others, listed by Jesse Bass.	89
310	do on Shoe Heel Swamp, adjoining McDonald and McLean, listed by Neill McLean.	2 19
100	do on Juniper Swamp, adjoining Locklier and Watson, listed by Nelson Locklier.	72
100	do on White Oak, adjoining Kinlaw and Howell, listed by Neill Musselwhite.	81
100	do on Ten Mile Swamp, adjoining Biggs and Rozier, listed by William Baker.	17½
150	do on the South side of Ten Mile Swamp, adjoining Baker and Howell, listed by the Heirs of John McLean, for 1834, and not listed for 1835.	33
232	do in Burnt Islands, adjoining Wishart and others, listed by John Cook.	31½
500	do on Wild Cat Branch, adjoining Regans and Johnson, listed by Marmaduke Howell.	1 00
164	do on Ashpole, adjoining McComaig and others, listed by Sarah Trawick, for 1834 and '35.	54
50	do on Flower's Swamp, adjoining Reynolds and others, listed by Abraham Lawson, for 1834 and '35.	11
178	do on Ten Mile Swamp, adjoining Britt and others, listed by John Edmund.	30
100	do in Burnt Islands, adjoining Benjamin Freeman, listed by Thomas L. Todd.	70
100	do on Big Branch, adjoining Stone and others, listed by William H. Ivey, for 1834 and '35.	19½
175	do on Indian Swamp, adjoining Harden, Rhodes and others, listed by Abraham Jones.	1 01
175	do on Ten Mile Swamp, adjoining Lawrence B. Britt, listed by Kerie Lawson.	85

The following Tracts are unlisted, viz.

200	acres on Beaver Dam Creek, adjoining Purcell and McNeill, supposed to belong to the Heirs of —— McNeill.	96
200	do on Richland Swamp, adjoining the lands of McAlpin and McCorvey, in the occupancy of Nancy McKay, supposed to belong to the Heirs of McMillan.	6
200	do on Beaver Dam, adjoining Priest and Galbreath, supposed to belong to the Heirs of Colin Lindsay.	96
640	do in Burnt Islands and in Warwick's Mill Bay, adjoining Warwick and Freeman, supposed to belong to the Heirs of Neill Shaw.	12
1650	do on Ten Mile Swamp and Mercer's Branch, adjoining Baker, Regans, Musselwhite and others, supposed to belong to the Heirs of Jacob Blount, Jr.	4 80
150	do on Lowrie Road, adjoining Conoley and Graham, supposed to belong to Daniel McNeill.	72
175	do on Ashpole, adjoining Butler and Braswell, supposed to be the property of Edward Hunt.	84
100	do on Ashpole, adjoining Matthew Kitchen and others, owner unknown.	12

Terms Cash.
NEILL McALPIN, Sheriff.
Robeson County, N. C., April 6, *A. D.* 1837.

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.
January 12, 1835. 19tf

Tonic Mixture.

THE success of the SOUTHERN TONIC is unprecedented. It has been anxiously sought after by all classes in every part of the U. States, and its widely extended distribution has been owing to the many requests received from every section of the South and South West. Although it originated in an obscure part of the country but a few years since, it is now found in all the principal towns and villages in the Union, and its virtues as a cure for Ague and Fever, and as a *general Tonic*, are appreciated by all who have used it.—Being, as it professes, a compound of *Southern Vegables*, it is needless to offer the assurance that there is no Arsenic, Mercury, nor any thing in the least hurtful to the human constitution in it. It will be found a valuable Medicine in all cases of Dyspepsia and Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and patients convalescing from Bilious Fever, will derive the most important benefits from the use of the *Southern Tonic*. It may be administered to children and infants of the most tender age, with the utmost safety. Prepared by Coster & Coxe, at their Laboratory, at Montgomery, Ala.

For sale by their appointed agent,
E. J. HALE.

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

PERSONALLY appeared before me, John C. Smith, one of the Acting Justices in and for said County, Stafford Gibson, and maketh oath in due form of law, that he has either lost or mislaid a NOTE OF HAND, drawn by Benage Pate, and payable to Alexander Graham, for Fifty Dollars, dated some time in December, 1835, as he believes, and due the 1st day of January, 1836.

Sworn to and subscribed the 21st April, 1837.
STAFFORD GIBSON.
JOHN C. SMITH, *J. P.*

I FOREWARN all persons from trading for said Note, above described, as I have received from the maker of the said Note a new Note for the amount. STAFFORD GIBSON.
JOHN C. SMITH, *J. P.*
April 21, 1837. 39 3w.

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Benjamin F. Pearson and others, vs. Dudley D. Daniel and others. } *Superior Court of Equity,* SPRING TERM, 1837. *ORIGINAL BILL.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Angus Mac Rae, one of the defendants in the above case, is not an inhabitant of the State, it is therefore *Ordered, adjudged and decreed*, That publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, for six successive weeks, for the said Angus Mac Rae to be and appear before the Judge of our next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise the Complainant's Bill will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte, as to him.

Witness, *William E. Troy*, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of March, A. D. 1837, and in the 61st year of American Independence.
WILLIAM E. TROY, C. M. E.
39-6w.] WILLIAM E. TROY, C. M. E.

New Books.

NICK OF THE WOODS, Dr. Bird's new Novel; Falkner, by Mrs. Shelly, Vivian Gray; Three Experiments of Living; Sequel to do; Twice told Tales; Young Ladies' Friend; Manual of Politeness; Godolphin; Life in Paris; Traits and Trials of Early Life, by L E L.; Whitfield's Sermons; Calvin on the Romans; The Great Teacher; Saints' Rest; Minor Morals; Murray's 8vo. Grammar; National Reader; Botany for Beginners; &c.

Received by E. J. HALE.
April 25, 1837.

NEW Spring Goods.

THE Subscriber has recently received from N York and Philadelphia, his supply of

Spring and Summer GOODS,

Which he is disposed to sell low for Cash. He expects to receive additional supplies by future arrivals. Purchasers are invited to call and examine the Goods.

E. J. LILLY.
Fayetteville, April 25, 1837. 38tf

To Contractors.

THERE will be let out to the lowest bidder, in the Town of Rockingham, Richmond County, on Thursday, the 1st day of June next, the building of a COTTON FACTORY, 62 feet by 42 feet, 3 stories high, with a basement story of 9 feet; the basement story will be of stone, (which can be procured within one mile of the site,) the balance of the house will be of brick; the 1st story 2½ feet thick; the 2d story 2 feet, and the 3d story 18 inches thick, with a pitch of 11 feet; the brick and stone layed with lime mortar.

At the same time will be let out, the making of **300 000** brick, one half delivered at the kiln by the 1st of September, the balance by the 1st of October. The contract will be either let out entire, or separated to suit undertakers. Bond with security, required for the performance of the contract, and the cash paid on its completion.

The building of a Saw Mill will also be let out on the 11th May.

Board in the Village is cheap, and good Clay and Wood can be had in half a mile of the situation. It is thought unnecessary to give a minute detail of the Building; a drawing is in the possession of the Subscribers, which will be shown on the day of letting out the work.

Sealed Proposals will be received for the whole or any part of the contract.

THOMAS STEELE, WM. C. POWEL, ROBT. J STEELE, } *Committee.*
Rockingham, April 22, 1837. 38t1J.

☞The Salisbury Watchman and Greensboro' Patriot will insert the above till 1st June, and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

$10 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 30th of January, a negro man named JACOB; he is rather yellow complected, 27 years of age, 5 feet 11½ inches high, and weighs 178 lbs. He has lost some of his foreteeth, has a scar on one of his thumbs and another on his forehead or side of his face.

The said negro was raised in Sampson County, N. C., and was sold by John Brown to one —— Edwards, and it is supposed has made his way back in that direction. A reward of Ten Dollars will be given for his apprehension and confinement in jail so that I get him again.

E W. HARRISON.
Limestone Springs, S. C., April 7. 37-3m

To Farmers.

JUST RECEIVED, eight and a half tons of the Nova Scotia PLASTER, the best quality for manure. Those that want rich land will do well to apply for this Plaster, as now is the time to use it advantageously. Call on J. E. Patterson, two doors south of the Market.
Fayetteville, March 27, 1837. 36tf.

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.

350 PACKAGES.

IN addition to my former Stock and business, I am now receiving 350 Packages of Goods, all of which is entirely new, and has been recently selected by myself out of the late Package Sales in New York, with the utmost care, taste and economy, and which I am determined to sell on as good terms as any Stock ever before offered in this market at *wholesale entirely* for *Cash* or on time for *approved notes*, (liberal discounts will be made for cash payments) My assortment is *complete*, consisting of English, French, India and American Spring and Summer Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

I now invite customers and traders generally, to call and examine my stock; I can offer them such inducements as will ensure patronage.

Orders will be punctually attended to by
C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street.
Fayetteville, N C., April 12, 1837. 36tf.

P. S. I will give my renewed attention to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct; or any other business consigned to me. C. J. O.

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING been satisfactorily engaged for more than two years in attending to a PRIVATE

BOARDING HOUSE,

Feels encouraged to say to the public, that her HOUSE and STABLES are well furnished for the reception and accommodation of those who may be pleased to call.

E. SMITH.

Mrs. Smith is prepared to entertain Stage Passengers, should any think proper to call. Their Baggage shall be removed to and from the Stage Office free of charge.

☞My Residence is on the corner of Gillespie street, the Lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Barge, convenient to the Market and near the State Bank.
Fayetteville, April 8, 1837. 36tf.

The Charleston Courier and Cheraw Gazette will insert the above once a week three times and send their accounts to this office for payment.

Notice.

AT the July Term, 1834, of Duplin County Court, the undersigned administered on the Estate of the late Hugh McCanne, deceased. The Heirs entitled to distribution are informed that the funds are now ready. Interest will not be paid on any of the items to any of the distributees after this day.

DAVID J. McCANNE, Adm'r.
April 19, 1837. 38 6w

FROM THE NEW YORK DAILY EXPRESS.

THE MERCHANTS' MEETING.

REPORT

Of the Committee appointed at the Meeting of Merchants, at Masonic Hall, on the 25th of April, 1837.

This Committee having been convened upon the day after its appointment, we ascertained that a large majority of our number could not leave the city, without serious inconvenience and loss, and we therefore appointed a sub-committee of fifteen to repair to Washington, and present to the Executive, the remonstrance of the Merchants of New York. In the interval between the nomination of this Committee, and the day fixed for its departure, several of its members found that the increasing difficulties by which they were surrounded, made their presence at home indispensable; and accordingly only nine were able to enter upon the duty with which *we* were originally charged.

These gentlemen reached the Capitol on the evening of the 2d instant, and on the following morning their Chairman addressed the following note to the President:

To Martin Van Buren, President of the U. States

SIR—I have the honor to inform you that a Committee has been appointed by a meeting of the Merchants of New York, for the purpose of addressing the Executive upon the present distressed condition of that city.

In behalf of that Committee, I respectfully request an audience at as early an hour as your convenience will permit.

With profound respect, your most ob't serv't,
ISAAC S. HONE, Chairman.

GADSBY'S HOTEL, May 3, 9 o'clock.

The reply to this note was as follows:

Washington, May 3, 1837.

SIR—I have received your letter, informing me that a committee had been appointed by a meeting of the Merchants of New York, for the purpose of addressing me upon the present distressed condition of that city, and requesting an audience at as early an hour as my convenience will admit.

I will receive the committee at two o'clock today, and will at that, or any other time more agreeable to them, be pleased to receive any communication which they may desire to present to me. To avoid the misapprehensions to which oral communications are liable, and also to avoid the errors which, with the best intentions are so apt to occur, on both sides, in giving accounts of such interviews, I think it most proper that the representation of the committee be made in writing In that form, I shall be happy to receive it, and when so received, it shall be respectfully considered, and answered in the same manner.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
M. VAN BUREN.

To ISAAC S. HONE, Esq., Chairman, &c.

At the appointed time, they presented themselves, were courteously received by the President, with whom they found the Secretaries of the State and Treasury Departments, and read the following address:

To Martin Van Buren, President of the U. States:

SIR:—We have the honor of informing you that a very numerous meeting of the merchants of N. York was held on the 25th of April, for the purpose of considering the present distressed condition of the city, and deliberating upon the means of relief. It was called by more than three hundred firms, and was attended by a large proportion of those merchants who are connected with the internal trade of the country, and who have an especial and direct interest in the state of Domestic Exchanges.

A Committee was appointed to repair to Washington, and remonstrate with the Executive against the continuance of the Specie Circular, and to urge its immediate repeal; also to ask that instructions may be given to prevent the commencing of suits in any of the collection districts, upon unpaid Bonds, until after the first day of January next; and to urge upon the Executive the propriety of calling an extra session of Congress at as early a day as possible.

In obedience, sir, to these instructions, we present ourselves before you, and ask your deep and solemn attention to the unhappy condition of that city which has hitherto been the promoter and the index of our national prosperity, and whose fall will include the ruin of thousands in every region of our territory. We do not tell a fictitious tale of woe; we have no selfish or partizan views to sustain, when we assure you that the noble city which we represent, lies prostrate in despair, its credit blighted, its industry paralized, and without a hope beaming through the darkness of the future, unless the government of our country can be induced to relinquish the measures to which we attribute our distress. We fully appreciate the respect which is due to our Chief Magistrate, and disclaim every intention inconsistent with that feeling; but we speak in behalf of a community which trembles upon the brink of ruin, which deems itself an adequate judge of all questions connected with the trade and currency of the country, and believes that the policy adopted by the recent administration, and sustained by the present, is founded in error, and threatens the destruction of every department of industry.

Our merchants, manufacturers and mechanics, have repeatedly predicted the fatal issue of that policy. "What was prophecy, has now become history;" and the reality far exceeds our most gloomy apprehensions. Under a deep impression of the propriety of confining our declarations within moderate limits, we affirm that the value of our real estate has, within the last six months, depreciated more than forty millions; that within the last two months, there have been more than two hundred and fifty failures of houses engaged in extensive business; that within the same period a decline of twenty millions of dollars has occurred in our local stocks, including those Rail Road and Canal Incorporations, which, though chartered in other States, depend chiefly upon New York for their sale; that the immense amount of merchandize in our warehouses has, within the same period, fallen in value at least thirty per cent.; that within a few weeks not less than twenty thousand individuals, depending upon their daily labor for their daily bread, have been discharged by their employers because the means of retaining them were exhausted—and that a complete blight has fallen upon a community heretofore so active, enterprising and prosperous—the error of our rulers has produced a wider desolation than the pestilence which depopulated our streets, or the conflagration which laid them in ashes.

We believe that it is unjust to attribute these evils to any excessive developement of mercantile enterprize, and that they really flow from that unwise system which aimed at the substitution of a metallic for a paper currency—the system which gave the first shock to the fabric of our commercial prosperity, by removing the public deposites from the U. S. Bank, which weakened every part of the edifice by the destruction of that useful and efficient institution, and now threatens to crumble it into a mass of ruins under the operation of the Specie Circular, which withdrew the gold and silver of the country from the channels in which it could be profitably employed. We assert that the Experiment has had a fair, a liberal trial, and that disappointment and mischief are visible in all its results—that the promise of a regulated currency and equalized exchanges has been broken, the currency totally disordered, and internal exchanges almost entirely discontinued. We therefore make our earnest appeal to the Executive, and ask whether it is not time to interpose the paternal authority of the Government, and abandon the policy which is beggaring the People.

Amid all the distress of our condition, we have been gratified by a view of the generous and forbearing spirit which has almost invariably marked the conduct of the creditor towards the debtor.—A general disposition has been manifested to indulge the debtor with ample time for the arrangement of his business and collection of his debts, and we would respectfully suggest the example for the imitation of the government—The embarrassment and distress of the merchants would be materially relieved by the suspending of suits upon unpaid bonds, until a future day, when the wisdom of Congress may grant some measure of relief.

Feeling as we do that we have reached a crisis which requires the exercise of all the wisdom and energy of the country, to heal the wounds which have been inflicted upon its Commerce and Productive Industry, we would respectfully and earnestly urge upon the Executive the propriety of calling an extra session of Congress to deliberate upon the unprecedented and alarming embarrassments in which we are involved. The members, coming directly from their constituents, will have the opportunity of knowing and appreciating the extent of the distress which exists, and are convinced that their collected opinions will fully sustain those which we have expressed—and their testimony indicate an amount of suffering of which we cannot believe that you, Sir, have heretofore been aware.

We persuade ourselves that the representations which we have given of the actual condition of our affairs, will induce you to doubt the expediency of the policy which has been recently pursued, and we trust to your intelligence for such a change of measures as will revive the hopes and stimulate the energies of the merchants of New York.

ISAAC S. HONE,
JAMES W. BRYAN,
BENJAMIN LODER,
ALEX B McALPIN,
J. A UNDERWOOD,
THOMAS TILESTON,
MEIGS D. BENJAMIN,
ELISHA LEWIS,
SIMEON DRAPER, Jr.

Washington, May 3, 1837.

After the address had been read to him, the President in brief and emphatic terms assured the committee of his sympathy with the distresses of his fellow citizens of New York, and of his desire to do every thing in his power for their relief, consistent with the views of his official duty, and said that he would answer the address in the manner indicated in his note.

On the afternoon of the 4th the committee received the following reply to the address, and deemed it so explicit as to leave no opening for any further communication.

Washington, May 4, 1837.

GENTLEMEN—I have bestowed on your communication the attentive consideration which is due to the opinions, wishes and interests of the respectable portion of my fellow citizens in whose behalf you act.

In the correctness of the judgment which, in the exercise of an undoubted right, you have in such general terms pronounced upon particular points in the policy of the late and present administrations, you cannot expect me to concur—My opinions on these points were distinctly announced to the American people before my e-

lection, and I have seen no reason to change them. But however much I may differ with you upon them, as well as in respect to the causes of the existing evil, you may be assured of the warm interest I shall ever feel in whatever concerns the mercantile community, of my deep sympathy with those who are now suffering from the pressure of the times, and of my readiness to adopt any measures for their relief, consistent with my convictions of duty.

The propriety of giving to the Collectors of the Customs, instructions of the character desired, necessarily involves inquiries into the extent of the power of the Executive over the subject, the present condition of the Treasury, and its probable receipts and expenditures for the remainder of the year. These examinations have been directed, and are in progress, and the result will be communicated by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Collector at New York, who will be instructed to give it publicity. A few days will be required to arrive at a safe conclusion upon some parts of the investigation, but there shall be no unnecessary delay.

The other subjects to which you have called my attention, are, first, an immediate repeal of the order requiring specie in payment on sales of public lands, issued by my predecessor, for the purpose of enforcing a strict execution of the Act of Congress, which forbids the allowance of credit on such sales; and secondly, on an extra session of Congress. I have not been able to satisfy myself that I ought, under existing circumstances, to interfere with the order referred to.

You must be aware of the obstacles to an immediate convocation of Congres, arising from the imperfect state of the representation in one branch of that body. Several of the States have not yet chosen their Representatives, and are not to do so for some months to come. Independent of that consideration, I do not see at present, sufficient reasons to justify me in requiring an earlier meeting, than that appointed by the Constitution.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your ob't. servant, M. VAN BUREN.

The following resolutions were submitted to the meeting:

Resolved, That a strict construction of the act of 1820, the only act which could have been referred to in the President's answer, was unknown during the administration of Mr. Moore and Mr. Adams, and to Gen. Jackson during the first seven years of his administration: that the necessity for such construction is not assigned in the Specie Circular as one of the reasons for issuing it, and we consider the distinction made by the President between the notes of solvent Banks and specie, designating the former as *credit*, to be erroneous and at variance with the true interests of the country.

Resolved, That we dwell with satisfaction upon the act mentioned by the President, that several of the States have not yet chosen Representatives, and we trust that a protecting Providence will direct the people of those States to the choice of representatives who have wisdom to perceive, and virtue to pursue the best interest of the country.

Resolved, That we yield our hearty assent to the preamble of the act incorporating the first Bank of the United States which declares such an Institution to be "conducive to the successful conducting of the national finances, and productive of considerable advantages to trade and industry in general."

Resolved, That the interests of the capitalists, merchants, manufacturers, mechanics and industrious classes, are dependent upon each other, and any measures of the government which prostrate the active business men of the community, will also deprive honest industry of its reward, and we call upon all our fellow citizens to unite with us in removing from power those who persist in a system that is destroying the prosperity of our country.

Resolved, That the chief causes of the existing distress are the defeat of Mr. Clay's Land Bill, the removal of the public deposites, the refusal to recharter the Bank of the United States, and the issuing of the Specie Circular.—The Land Bill was passed by the President—the bill rechartering the Bank was passed by the People's Representatives, and vetoed by the President. The People's Representatives declared by a solemn resolution, that the public deposites were safe in the United States Bank; within a few weeks thereafter, the President removed the public deposites. The People's Representatives passed a bill rescinding the Specie Circular: the President destroyed it by omitting to return it within the limited period—and in the answer to our address, President Van Buren declares that the Specie Circular was issued by his predecessor, omitting all notice of the Secretary of the Treasury, who is amenable directly to Congress, and charged by the act creating his department with the superintendance of the Finances, and who signed the order. We therefore

Resolve, That all these circumstances indicate an infusion of monarchical principles into our system, which demands the prompt and regular action of every patriot.

We consider it fortunate for the character of the country, that, in the *manner* of the President towards those merchants who sought his presence to present their grievances, there is not the slightest trace of the ruffianism with which they have had the nue and cry raised after them by journals, here and elsewhere, which are supposed to represent the views of the Administration. The President has, it is true, refused two of their prayers, and given them no satisfaction as to the third: but he did not tell them to "break and b——d:" nor has he intimated, as the Globe did, that, in respectfully addressing their requests to him, they were guilty of "audacity which should be met with scorn if they were not in circumstances to require pity!"

This insolence of authority in the official paper is the remnant of a habit worn so long that it has become natural. Its language is that of the Kitchen Cabinet, when they ruled the roast, and had a warm-hearted, passionate, credulous old Soldier to influence and impose upon. It is high time, surely, that the services of these Officers were dispensed with; which, upon the principle of rotation, we suppose they may be, even with the consent and approbation of "the party;" without which, we are well aware, the President cannot make any important movement.

Nat. Int.

Van Buren is obliged to turn a deaf ear to the complaints of the New York merchants, because Benton has threatened to oppose his re-election, if he should abandon the policy of the late Administration in reference to the currency. Rives' bill passed by an overwhelming majority, yet the Bentonian faction are able to rule the Executive, and set at naught the will of Congress. Jackson repeats his orders from the Hermitage, to hold on to the Treasury Order—Benton threatens that he will set up for himself, if the gold humbug is relinquished—and the Rives party look on quietly, afraid to complain. Thus the question of a re-election, and the claim to the succession, are operating to the ruin of thousands, if not of the whole country.

Richmond Whig.

Questions for the Financiers at Washington.—If the Domestic Exchanges of this country ruled at ¾ per cent. when the amount of specie in it was less than thirty millions, and the rates of exchange advanced to 5 to 7 per cent. when the specie had increased to eighty millions, what will be the rates of exchange when "gold currency" becomes universal, as promised near the close of the present Administration?—*Cleveland Herald.*

THE SPECIE CURRENCY ERA.

We have at last reached the era of the specie currency, when gold *runs* up the Mississippi, and when the West has it in piles; when the Banks can discount little or nothing beyond the specie in their vaults, and when as to the possession of specie, we are better off than any nation in the world. The experiment has about reached its end, and now is the time to ask the people what they think of it. The illustrious Humbug from Missouri has worked his way at last, and now we have the fruits of him, and of his sage forecast!

There are, it is said, 80,000,000 of dollars in specie in this country, which is to 13,000,000 of people about six dollars a piece. The specie currency having become the circulating medium of the country,—for it is nonsense now to say that Bank Bills are any *currency* at all, the notes of the U. S. Bank excepted,—each of us enjoy our little share of the specie to the heart's content. Men with assets of a million are failing for 40,000 dollars or less. Men with money enough in the Banks of the South and West are failing, for the gold and silver cannot be carted on here in time Men with Real Estate enough to pay their debts twenty times over, are failing, for the specie currency being the order of the day, credit cannot be created even on Real Estate. The fact is, there is not money enough in circulation to pay the tenth part of the debts of the tenth part of the men whose solvency is as undoubted as the Treasury of the United States. Six dollars a piece, and we are about reduced to that, is not money enough to buy a house, a barrel of flour, or even the common necessaries of life; and therefore, as men must live, men must fail. The specie currency at last has reduced us to that.—The Government by its experiments, has, and is bringing down the property, and the products of the country to the gold and silver standard of six dollars a piece;—and if it could have its way the 80,000,000 in specie would be the representative of the land, the houses, the ships, the stocks, the labor of twenty-six important States stretching from the icy region of the river St. John to the sunny shores of the Sabine.

Now is the time to impress upon even the addle-headed specie blockheads, some important facts; for no matter what a man owns, if he owes any large sum of *money* he must fail. Nothing can save him, as we come to the specie currency era, for there is not enough of specie to represent the property of the country, without reducing laborers to threepence or sixpence a day, as in the specie-currency country of Naples, with other things in proportion. Again, as specie currency is now taking the place of banks and bank credit, we have come to this, that there are but few employers, and, of course, the working men have little or nothing to do; bank credit being the very breath of the employer, upon which his all depends: as that has almost ceased to exist, he has no need of men to be employed. The specie currency is a thing which has no idea of credit, and is known only in despotism, where men are the slaves of power. The Lazzaroni of Naples *enjoy* it to their full content.

As civilization advances, and as political economy is better understood, the idea of reducing every thing in the world to the precious metals will be exploded. The currency of the world now exhibits the extraordinary spectacle of resting on a base, such as that of an inverted pyramid. A puff knocks it over, for the superstructure is so much bigger than the base. We have never looked upon the suspension of specie payments as a thing so terrible, and, therefore, we feel no alarm for what we think we see ahead. The Bank of England once suspended for twenty years, and yet we see the little island, in commerce, in manufactures, in every thing, the wonder of the world.—*N. Y. Express.*

Obituary.—Departed this life, after a temporary illness, Mr. Commercial Credit. His disorder was exceedingly complicated, brought on by a variety of causes, that baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians of this city. During his illness some friends were despatched to Philadelphia, to invoke the professional aid of the celebrated Doctor Biddle, who once, with a single pill from his breeches pocket, cured a newspaper called the Courier and Enquirer.—He arrived; administered various remedies—a lotion called "bonds," and a pill called "post notes," but without effect.

This death has filled the city and country at large with gloom. His loss will be deeply deplored by a numerous circle of friends, many of whom were dependent on him for subsistence.

It is generally believed that the disorder of which this worthy man died, was brought on by certain quack medicines he took from the hands of unskilful Wall street financiers, at a time when he was in perfect sound health and excellent spirits. It seems that he wanted to be much stronger, and to carry greater weight than his system warranted. In order to be enabled to rival Sampson of old, he called in several men, great doctors, such as Mr. George Griswold, Mr. Robert White, Mr. Albert Gallatin, Mr. Cornelius W. Lawrence, Mr. Thaddeus Phelps, and others, who administered to him in 1833, a stiff glass of a newly invented liquor, called "Removal of the Deposits," prepared by one Doct Jackson, L. L. D and another, Amos Kendall, KNAVE: Ever since that fatal morning, he has been feeling about the country, fighting and quarrelling, and trying to pitch quoits further than any of his forefathers did. But, alas! he is now gone. Stranger, drop a tear on his grave and give a sixpence to his widow, and avoid all quacks if you are in good health.

There is probably a far less amount of specie at the west, either in the banks, or in circulation, than many people imagine. And what they have is of little use to the people, and of none to the country. The kegs belonging to the government, are rolled about from place to place—*circulating*, to be sure—but not as it was designed to circulate. Every dollar that has been forced into the country, contrary to the regular course of trade, has already cost the country five, and will cost twenty-five, before "the experiment" has worked its perfect work. But where is the specie? We know very well: under the agrarian cry of the dear friends of the people, public and private "credit" has "perished," and the boasted gold, instead of being allowed to circulate, has been hoarded in small sums, all over the country. It is in the tills and chests in Dutchess and Ulster counties—tied up in stocking-feet on Long Island and in New Jersey. As an illustration of this position, we were informed the other day by a broker in Wall street, that he had within the last few weeks, picked up in small sums, gold to the amount of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, for people in the country, who wanted it expressly to lay aside for safety. Now, all this specie, thus hoarded, for any substantial good it does, might as well be lying at the bottom of Jacob's well.

N. Y. Commercial.

Troy Charter Election.—The Troy Whig of Tuesday evening says, "The Whigs have carried all the wards from which we have information, viz: The First, Second, Third, Fourth, Seventh, and Eighth.—From the Fifth, comprising the village of Albia, and the Sixth, having each an alderman, but no assistant, we have no returns, yet we believe, without doubt, the Whigs have carried them both."

NEW YORK, May 10.

SUSPENSION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

The events of the last few days, must have prepared the public for the following notice, which appeared in all the morning papers:—

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC IN RELATION TO THE BANKS.

At a meeting, last evening, of the officers of all the banks in this city, except three, it was

Resolved, That, under existing circumstances, it is expedient and necessary to SUSPEND PAYMENTS IN SPECIE.

In the mean time the notes of all the banks will be received at the different banks as usual, in payment of debts and in deposite, and as the indebtedness of the community to the banks exceeds three times the amount of their liabilities to the public, it is hoped and expected that the notes of the different banks will pass current as usual, and that the state of the times will soon be such as to render the resumption of specie payments practicable.

The fall of the Dry Dock on Saturday, and the general run upon the banks on Monday for specie, which was continued through the whole of yesterday with increased activity, and for larger amounts, have rendered this course on the part of the banks indispensable for their own security, and for the public welfare, with which their own interests are inseparably identified.—The drain of specie, on Monday, we have been informed, was upward of six hundred thousand dollars. Yesterday, the depositors having become alarmed, and commenced drawing, the amount taken away was more than seven hundred thousand. Under this state of things, it was perfectly obvious that in two days more the banks would be drained of their last dollar in coin, and would of course be compelled to suspend, *ex necessitate*. It was the course of sound wisdom, therefore, for the banks to come to the determination announced above. It was the only means of averting a complete prostration—an overthrow, in which calamity every remaining commercial house in the city would have been simultaneously involved. Such a catastrophe, we trust, will now be avoided. The banks have wisely determined to reserve a portion of their metallic strength, against the day when specie payments can again with safety be resumed, while their abundant means of other descriptions of securities, will ensure the full value of the face of every note they issue.

The suspensions in this city will of course be followed by the whole chain of Safety Fund banks, immediately, and not only by those, but, probably, by all the banks of the United States. Nor will specie payments be resumed by any of them very soon. We have double the amount of specie in the country, that ever we had before. But for all the useful purposes of banking and commercial credit, it has been rendered useless. Nor can the business affairs of the nation be restored to a healthy condition—nor, in our opinion, will the banks be enabled to resume specie payments—until a national bank is re-chartered. Such an institution is not only *the* remedy, but the ONLY remedy for the evil brought upon us by a corrupt and incompetent government.

The three banks declining to enter into the arrangement for a suspension last evening, were, the Bank of America, the Manhattan, and the National. These, however, were necessarily obliged to adopt the same course this morning, since, however strong, the whole rush would have been directed against them. But, under any circumstances, with the specie circular in force, the conclusion could not have been much longer deferred. Some of the banks were reduced to a very small quantity of specie last evening—one having less than twelve thousand dollars, and another only three thousand. A fortnight since, the aggregate of specie in the New York banks, was about three millions. Last evening it was reduced to a fraction below sixteen hundred thousand.

There were, yesterday, some indications of a riotous disposition—and in order to be prepared against scenes of popular violence to-day, the new mayor was apprised at a late hour last night of the resolution at which the banks had arrived. Preparations were immediately made for the preservation of the peace of the city. An adequate number of troops were promptly ordered upon duty, and the mayor had this morning a good supply of ball cartridges in readiness at his office, for the troops on duty in the Park.

Large crowds of people assembled this morning early in Wall street, and it has been filled the whole forenoon. There has, however, been not the least manifestation of a disorderly spirit. Indeed those from whom turbulence was naturally to be expected, have, for the most part, drawn their specie during the last four days. The people in the street, to-day, are of the better classes—and, under the circumstances of the case, all are rejoicing at the resolution at which the banks have arrived.

It is supposed the Legislature will pass an act to-day, authorizing all the banks to suspend; and by to-morrow night the act prohibiting small bills will also be repealed.

Commercial Advertiser.

NEW YORK, May 11.

There is nothing particularly new in this city. The agony is over. Calmness has taken possession of the public mind. The crowds have dispersed. City bank notes circulate freely at par in all parts of the city.

We now wait to hear from abroad. Our *agony* is over. Our banks dishonored—our merchants prostrate—the day of news is over. The Government at Washington can fiddle and dance now in the revelry of joy, for the EXPERIMENT has ended at last.

NEW YORK CITY NEWS.

FRIDAY, MAY 12.

Stocks to-day stand much the same as yesterday. No failures of any consequence among the merchants this week.

Small bills have been of such absolute necessity in the way of making change, that the shopkeepers, the grocers, the *restorateurs* and many others, have set up for bankers, and are issuing their notes of 25 or 50 cents, or more. Thus as the suspension of specie payment in effect repeals the Treasury Circular, so it repeals in effect the small bill law, and the only question left for our Albany Legislature to decide, is whether they will give institutions in good credit this power, or leave irresponsible communities to flood the country with notes at pleasure. In Philadelphia, the Councils have passed an ordinance to issue bills to the amount of $130,000 of small denominations, such as 25 cents, 50 cents, 75 cents, $1, $3, $7 and $9.

Wednesday, says the Philadelphia Herald, was an eventful day in that city, and none that mingled in its bustling scenes will be likely to forget it during their lives. "Gloom and fearful foreboding have set for a long time past upon the brows of our citizens: they seem to be breasting a pitiless storm, every moment expecting a fearful peal that should strike and prostrate every prominent object. That peal has at length broken upon us, but never have we witnessed so great a change in the countenance of men. Thursday, from 8 o'clock till three, the streets in the lower part of our city were full of bustle and commotion; every sensible man seemed to have come out for the purpose of congratulating his friends and being congratulated by them, and their countenances beamed with smiles and reflected good humor; countenance answered to countenance, greeting responded to greeting, and hand clasped hand in the full gush of cordiality and good will. Groups of persons filled the street in front of the U. S. Bank on Thursday, at nine o'clock, but no disposition to riot was manifested."

The march of suspension, Baltimore except, where there is a little halt, keeps progress with the march of the mails. In fact, it is evident that the banks, every where, only waited for those of New York to give the signal. We have advices to this effect from Brooklyn, Jersey City, Newark, New Brunswick, Morristown, Trenton, Rahway, Elizabethtown, Paterson, Wilmington, (Del.) Albany, Troy, and all the river towns, Philadelphia, New Haven, (except one bank which has little out to redeem,) and Providence. From Boston it is not time to hear, but large sums in specie were brought on in the steamboat this morning. According to the Boston Courier of Thursday, the Banks had a run on Wednesday.

Our correspondent also writes, that he has just returned from Lynn, Haverhill, Bradford and Rowley, the four principal shoe manufacturing towns in Massachusetts. At Lynn every thing looks gloomy. More than two thousand men have been thrown out of employ, and more than a hundred women, who were engaged in binding shoes for the manufacturers The distress at Lynn seems to be as extensive, if not more so, than in any other town in the State. Most of the sufferers are journeymen, with young families dependent upon their daily labor for their daily bread. At Haverhill, things are but little better. Between two and three hundred mechanics have been thrown out of employ, and left the town, and more than one thousand persons have left the shoe business to work upon the farms in the surrounding country, or in many instances to do nothing. Women here also have lost an employment which afforded them a handsome support. The price of labor is one-half what it was three or four months since.

The United States Gazette, Philadelphia, in remarking upon the Pennsylvania Bank of the United States' suspension, says, "But for this resolution our city would have been drained of its specie within forty-eight hours, to answer the demands, and accommodate the Brokers of New York and Baltimore. A large portion of the benefit of the measure would have been lost if any Bank had declined to join with the rest. Great credit is due to the United States Bank for her accord, by which step, Mr. Biddle has surrendered his reluctant consent, in obedience to the obvious interests of the community, without impairing, in general opinion, the stability or fame of his institution."

Whenever the government is ready to resume specie payments, the Bank of the United States will be ready to co-operate with the Treasury for that purpose. But as long as the deposite banks, fortified by the government, cease to pay specie, the United States Bank cannot stand the storm alone.

Many grave and important questions of finance now arise on account of the suspension of specie payments. How is the Government to manage? How make its transfers in July and October? There being a *specie* value now, and a *paper* value, the whole debt and credit system is affected more or less.

As to the priority right of the United States in payment of debts, the Boston Advertiser discusses the subject with much cleverness:

"By an act of Congress," says that writer, "passed in 1797, it was provided that, in all cases of indebtment to the United States, if their debtor become insolvent, the debt due to the United States shall be first satisfied. The 'insolvency' here mentioned, must be evidenced by some act, which, according to the laws of the state where the debtor resides, is an act of bankruptcy or insolvency, technically speaking; or it may be evidenced by his making a general assignment for the benefit of his creditors. The cause or origin of the debt to the United States is of no importance. Some have supposed that this preference was limited to bonds given for duties, but this is a mistake. A claim in behalf of the United States upon a bill of exchange, an over payment or advance of money, or a deposite of money, is as much entitled to priority of payment as any other debt. Nor is it of importance whether the claim be against a private individual, a firm consisting of two or twenty individuals, of a corporation, which is but a sort of copartnership, with limited responsibilities. The questions are, is the bank a debtor to the United States? Has it committed an act of insolvency? If these are answered in the affirmative, the right of priority is immovably fixed, and the other creditors of the bank must wait, cap in hand, until the United States are 'satisfied.' These are not speculations of a closet scholar,—they are the results of actual decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the highest courts of all (or most of) the states of the Union, in concurrence; and they are not the decisions of Mr. Secretary Taney, and *his* companions, but of Chief Justice Marshall and his associates."

SATURDAY, P. M.

The Common Council were in session this morning, to consider the proposition of issuing small notes, agreeable to the plan proposed by the Chamber of Commerce. We are happy to say that the propposition was unanimously rejected.

The law to sustain the Banks passed the Senate almost unanimously, and in the House, on a preliminary motion, only had 17 votes against it, so that there is but little question the law has been perfected.

NEW YORK, Friday, May 12.

FROM ALBANY.

The rumors from Albany are contradictory. A gentleman who thought he brought the latest intelligence says it was universally supposed that the Legislature would authorize the temporary issue of small notes. It was said that the Governor had expressed an opinion favorable to this measure, and had even said, unless it was done, "there would be a civil war in thirty days." How true this is, we know not. One of the proprietors of the Argus came down in the Swallow, and said the project was abandoned at 12 o'clock!

One thing is certain, that certain leading politicians of the Regency school did not hesitate openly to curse their leaders both at Albany and Washington. After being drilled into the most absurd measures against the Banks, and being told that the Safety Fund System was perfect, they could not disguise their astonishment at the suspension of their favorite Banks! They openly declare that they have been deceived, and that the Whigs after all have been honest and sagacious in their views of the "rascally experiment."

From Albany.—The Albany Journal of Friday evening says that the bill authorising the State Banks to suspend specie payments for one year, after being further discussed and amended in the Senate to-day, was finally passed, with only two votes against it. It will, we presume, elicit discussion in the House, where further amendments will probably be offered. But whether these amendments should be adopted or rejected, we cannot entertain a doubt of its ultimate passage.—*N. Y. Express.*

Painful rumors touching money matters in Baltimore have reached us of late. We trust that the monumental city may be able to weather the storm.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.

The United States Bank would not come into the measure last night, and were prepared this morning to pay specie; urgent remonstrances were, however, made to them by the other banks, &c. and only at exactly three minutes to nine o'clock, the hour of opening, they (wisely no doubt) changed their minds and came in, and orders were then given to sweep from off the counter the immense piles of silver and gold which were there prepared for distribution.

A Treasury draft for $200, on the Bank of North America has been protested! Faithful guardians of the National treasure, these pet depositories! This disgraceful transaction amounts in truth to the simple fact, that, THE GOVERNMENT is bankrupt, and cannot pay so small a sum as $200! These are, indeed, *humble* results of the late President's 'humble efforts.'

THE BUFFALO BANKS.

FROM THE ALBANY ARGUS, EXTRA, MAY 5.

We understand that the operations of all the banks at Buffalo will by this time have been suspended by injunction, issued at the instance of the Bank Commissioners, on the ground of alleged violations of charter by each of them.

FROM THE NEW YORK AMERICAN.

The names of these banks, three in number, are the *Commercial Bank of Buffalo*, the *City Bank of Buffalo*, and the *Bank of Buffalo*.

A bill was introduced into the Senate yesterday, providing for the immediate payment out of the bank fund, of the bills of any bank whose operations were suspended by the Bank Commissioners. This bill was framed with reference to the Buffalo banks, and will doubtless become a law to-day. So that there is no cause for alarm or sacrifice among the holders of these bills.

The Buffalo Banks.—It appears from the Buffalo papers, that the injunction issued against the banks in that city excites great indignation. "To satisfy all," says even the "Star" of that place, Regency as it is, "that the banks are solvent, we learn that the injunction was served by the messenger of the eastern banks, who drew from the banks, in specie, the full amount due to eastern banks, and then served the injunction. We have yet to learn the propriety or the legality of commissioning a messenger, first to draw out the amount due to some favoured section of the state, and then close the banks against all others. We know not how this is looked upon by others; but with us it appears to be an indignity not to be borne in silence."

The Dry Dock Bank.—We said in our last, upon the authority of one of the leading journals of New York, that the amount lost to the United States by the failure of the Dry Dock Bank would be about $260,000. We see it stated, in papers which have since come to hand, at a smaller amount. The Commercial Advertiser, received yesterday, however, says, "The Dry Dock was one of the pet banks, and is understood to have held between two and three hundred thousand dollars of the public revenue at the time of its failure." The Journal of Commerce gives the following statement of some of the items in the Bank's account:

Capital,	$420,000
Of this, $220,000 was invested in real estate and the erection of a dry dock, some ten years ago. That estate has since been worth a very large sum, and is now estimated at double the cost.	
Circulation about	125,000
Indebtedness of all sorts, about	1,100,000
Loans secured by notes and bills,	750,000
Overdrafts.	400,000

This last item (says the Journal) is the point of weakness, and has caused the present trouble.

In the report of the state of the Bank by the officers of it, the amount to the credit of the *Treasurer* of the United States is stated at only $80,000. Perhaps, however, among the individual deposites, may be those of some Government officers, swelling the amount of deposites on account of the United States.

The Northampton (Mass.) Courier says—"The *Ware Woollen Manufactory Company*, has been compelled to yield to the pressure of the times and assign its property. Nearly four hundred hands are employed there but whether operations will continue or not we do not learn. The reduction of hands at Cabottsville, Chickopee, Enfield and the great Woollen Factory in this town, continues, as they are working at a loss every day. The Northampton Silk Company had begun the erection of a spacious building for a Factory, but the pressure in New York, where some of the heaviest stockholders reside, has caused its erection to be suspended for the present. The extensive Paper Mill in this town, which is nearly ready for operation, will not commence business until better times are discovered ahead." The Greenfield Herald states that Messrs. J. Russell & Co. the enterprising proprietors of the Cutlery establishment of that village, have been compelled to discharge upwards of fifty of their operatives in consequence of the general stagnation of business.

NEW YORK, May 6.

The accounts from the manufacturing towns are gloomy in the extreme. The Worcester (Mass.) Spy, says the proprietors of the woollen factories at Clappville have determined to close their gates. 250 persons will be consequently thrown out of employ.

Several other manufacturing establishments in that vicinity are also suspending operations. From the cutlery establishment of J. Russell & Co., at Greenfield in that State, fifty workmen had been discharged.

From Connecticut, we have the news of the stoppage of two heavy manufacturing establishments—one at Wolcottville, the other at West Goshen. The Litchfield paper says that failures and stoppages are taking place in all the manufacturing villages, and many workmen thrown out of employment in an utterly destitute condition.

By the stoppages recorded above, probably 600 persons have been deprived of work—and yet we are told distress is only felt by the speculator!

The oral accounts from Charleston represent the condition of money matters in that city as most deplorable. The great house of Edmonston & Co. has suspended payment. Several other heavy failures also reported.

FROM THE BALTIMORE CHRONICLE, MAY 8.

The notes of the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, a depository of the public funds, have been, for the last week, utterly worthless in the Baltimore market. By this we mean to say that they could not, for several days, be turned into such funds as would answer to pay debts due at bank, at any price whatsoever; and we may add that they have, for three months, been only available at a sacrifice of from two to four per cent.

The notes of the deposite banks in all the Western and Southern States are now and have been at a discount in this market of from three to ten per cent. and are scarcely available, even at those rates.

The notes of other Western and Southern banks are, in many instances, altogether unsaleable, and answer the usual purposes of money scarcely better than the products of the lead mines of Galena.

There is at this hour, in the United States, NO bank, except the Bank of the United States, chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, whose notes are at par in all parts of the Union, or constitute a "*general circulating medium.*"

There is, in fact and in truth, in the U. States NO CURRENCY AT ALL which answers the

of business, and that it is in consequ
want of this currency, rather than fro
lute insolvency, that merchants are fa
are obliged to curtail their discounts
and desolation are usurping the place
ity and improvement.

NEW ORLEANS,

The Currency.—The "constitu
rency," towards the establishment
General Jackson's "humble eff
so zealously devoted, seems rapid
to its final consummation.

A slip which we publish to-day fr
ez, will give our readers some i
progress of reform in that quarter,
telligence received by private s
other towns in Mississippi, aff
conclusive grounds for believing
lar steps will shortly be taken
the banks in the state. They are
erally to be pressed very closely
to supply the constant run whi
upon them, and have only waited
cedent to put a stop to their p
ments. That precedent is now
them by the suspension of the tw
banks in the State, and shortly
pect to hear that all Mississipp
unredeemable for the present.

It is worthy of remark, in the c
suspensions at Natchez, that bot
tutions were deposite banks, and
number of those hitherto set do
more safe than the "Monster," a
of them, we do not now remem
suffered a government draft for $
be protested last week.

It will be seen by an extract
Natchez Courier, that the Agricul
of Natchez and the Planters' Ba
sissippi have suspended specie
Both of these, we believe, were
Pet Banks.

New Orleans,

The times here appear unchang
excitement was occasioned yest
run on the Commercial Bank for
nothing transpired to raise any d
solvency of that institution.
some of them, and among the re
informed, the Commercial, have
ing a heavy per cent. for specie
last few days, which course has
to some mistrust as to their ability
their notes—in our opinion witho
or sufficient cause.

A letter from N. Haven, date
says: "Within the last few days
been ten or twelve failures in
Of the numerous carriage factor
have been thus far sustained.
heavily upon the working cl
community. It is said that no
fifteen hundred are now out of em
and many of them depending on
labor for their daily bread. It is
however, that at such a moment
are declining in price, though
many without the means of buy
price."

THE "EXPERIMENT."

Sir Abel.—Such an accident! Me
Handy, jun.—Speak!

Sir Abel.—I was mixing the ingre
grand substitute for gunpowder, when
blew up, and set the curtains on fire,
Handy, jun.—Curtains! zounds, the
a blaze. What's to be done? Where
mous preparation for extinguishing fla
Sir Abel.—It is not mixed.
Handy, jun.—Where's *your* fire esca
Sir Abel.—It is not fixed.
Handy, jun.—Where's your patent
Sir Abel —'Tis on the road.
Handy, jun —Well, you are never
Sir Abel —Never.
Handy, jun.—What's to be done!
Sir Abel.—I don't know. I say, l
it; perhaps it will go out of itself!
Handy, jun.—Go out! it increas
ute. Let us run for assistance. Le
family.
Sir Abel.—Yes, dear me! dear m
Servant (without.)—Here, John! T
villain has set fire to the castle. If
rascal, throw him into the flames.—[
off, and the alarm bell rings]

The condition of the country,
sent moment, is but faintly i
above extract from a good
which we dare say has afforded
our readers, before now, many
laugh, at the expense of "that i
chimist," as he calls himself, S
dy. In the midst of the "exper
stituted by the late President
States—just as the ingredients
stitute" for the best currency
ever known were in a state of
sion, and about to precipitate
GOLD which the jugglers had p
the grand substitute has blown
fire to the financial edifice whi
gild with an immortality of glor

Extract of a letter from RAYMOND, Hinds Co

"There never were so ma
before. The number of suits
three Courts, (the two last s
circuit court of Hinds, and t
sion that will set in twenty-
ceed 6,000; about three thous
to the next session."

"Old Hickory" killing Mo
—No sooner is the "Old H
pletely housed in the Hermi
casts about to see whom he
From the days he so fiercely
great expunger, Col. Benton,
Nashville, to the period of h
the United States Bank, it wa
that he should have something
always finds a "monster"
goes, whether he is at Orleans
in Washington or at home.
ster" now is Judge White and
and the moment the old man's
permit, he proclaims his inten
a newspaper fight. A Roman
he could have bought such a
our Don Quixotte is, would ha
even the palace of the Cæsars
Clear the amphitheatre—boys
the lion.

Murder still continues rife
Last evening two men were
mortally, and the other so da
not to be expected to survive.
New-Orleans requires a co
ing, and is as much in want of
Havanna ever was.—*N. Orlean*

New Orleans, May 2.

e indebted to our Mexican corres- for the last No. of the "Diario del ." As might have been expected, ican government has protested a- e recognition of the independence by the United States. The same tains also a document from the Secretary of War, which we shall -morrow, in which the government ited States is charged with having th "punic faith," and is otherwise bused.

NEW ORLEANS, May 8.

the following intelligence taken extra sheet of the Velasco Herald. seen that there is some discre- to the two accounts of the pro- of the Natchez. The Climax re- he Mexican brig of war only had en, while by the present account s that another brig, as well as a have been sunk. If this latter be correct, the Natchez is mak- havoc among the navy of our neigh- is in a fair way to do the whole of a war without the aid of the The Mexican fleet does not con- more than five or six brigs and s at most, and if she has despatch- of these, there remains but half a accomplished.

nfess, however, that in relation urse of the Natchez, as given by mpanying statement, we think st be some error notwithstanding urports to have been received di- om a Midshipman. We cannot upon what authority any vessel of rnment could take such steps in peace. The taking or destroying nal vessel is, we believe, not tol- when the parties concerned have treaties of friendship and com- Complaints are entered if a vessel the treaties, and the government nnes for the indignity by punishing the officers of the offending vessel, the presentation of an apology, or of a refusal to do this, a war is then sorted to for redress. The grant- privilege to individual vessels to grievances according as they may proper, would lead to sad conse- s in the naval intercourse of nations.

VELASCO HERALD OFFICE, }
Friday, April 21, 1837. }

GLORIOUS NEWS.

s day, the anniversary of the glorious bat- n Jacinto, the U. S. sloop of war Natch- the Mexican brig of war Gen. Urrea in as a pirate) anchored off the Brassos Bar. ptured the schooner Louisiana, and sent to New Orleans; sunk a Mexican armed schooner off Brassos St. Iago; landed Midshipman Ridgely, who communicated e information; upon his return on board chez, she got under way and sailed in f the two brigs and schooner which ap- off this place on Monday last.

so learn from this source that Tampico ossession of the Insurgents. A French s off Tobasco and Tampico demanding in- ation for the Forced Loan and insults of- e French citizens at Matamoras, which, if plied with immediately, satisfaction would n at the *cannon's mouth*. The French nt to the West Indies for the remainder of et, with the intention of blockading all of ican ports on the Gulf of Mexico, unless e requisitions are speedily complied with. es from Mexico to the 8th of April. ed at the Merchants Exchange, state ustamente has been unanimously e- President. He has promised the h Admiral, who is now in Mexico, satisfaction, and will do the same to foreign power that feels itself injur- insulted by the late forced loan im- on all foreigners. He further pro- to make a complete reformation in ws of Mexico, withdraw the forces ed for Texas, &c.

neral Bravo sent despatches to the nt sea ports, informing them of the e of the Mexican brig of war by the sloop of war Natchez, and requested ll American vessels should be detain- t the authorities would not act on ithout orders from the government. *Bulletin.*

order was received yesterday, we tand, at the U. S. Quarter Master's in this city, for the immediate trans- on of 3 Regiments and 6 companies illery from the Florida service to Sabine on the Sabine river. We can- vine what may be the object of this movement, unless it be in some nnected with our difficulties with exican Republic. Perhaps the Hon. ary of War may have no other mo- sending the troops to Camp Sabine prevent the rapid desertion from f the Southern States which is said n progress. We were credibly in- d, a few days since, by a gentleman from Natchitoches, there were near persons,—one-half slaves—camped in cinity, who were on their way to . Many planters, it is reported, ft their farms with a crop newly d and started for Texas with their s. They had been deceived by the ry of the times into large purchases ds, and, now that the bubble has and they can no longer enjoy either maginary wealth or the means of their debts, are fleeing to Texas eir negroes, as the only means of any thing from the general ruin.— commentary does this present upon rious attempt to provide the coun- h a safe, unchanging hard money cy.—*New Orleans Bulletin.*

The Louisville Journal thus describes ir of honor.—"Duel opposite the city day. John Smith and Henry Jones. 's ball broke Jones's arm. Smith shot h the heart. Expired immediately."

ere comes the *distress Mail*," said a oy, as the express rider came gallop- Market street. We were struck he appropriateness of the title; for, l, it has been loaded with *distress*, ll quarters, almost ever since it was ished. Scarcely has it arrived, until ons like the following are anxiously : "How many failures?"—"What from England?"—"Any prospect of from across the water?" It comes to nging *distress* in every line, and de- burthened with the like sad intelli- —*Balt. Chron.*

LATEST FROM FLORIDA.

By the steam boat Charleston, Captain Bonnell, arrived yesterday from Black Creek, via Savannah, the following intelligence, communicated in a letter, with which we have been favored, has been received:

"FORT MELLON, (Lake Monroe) May 6.

From Capt. B you will learn much news of a character to give some prospect of a speedy termination of this tedious War. Oceola having come in at this post, with most of his Warriors, I think augurs well. He seems care-worn, and heartily tired of continuing the present state of affairs, indeed he has expressed himself, as extremely anxious for a speedy emigration. He is now encamped about fifteen miles from this place, in conjunction with Coa-ha-ho and his tribe, or rather Philip's as they are more generally known, awaiting the arrival of the remainder of his men, for whom runners were sent out by him, from this place, two days since. On their arrival, which is looked for in a few days, they will visit this post, to deliver the Negroes and Cattle, as per agreement, and will then depart for Tampa, preparatory to their emigration. The force in the vicinity of this post, including men, women and children, is estimated to be about 3,500. Many of the runaway Creeks and Euchees are coming into this place and express the desire to remain and emigrate with the friendly Creeks now at this place, in preference to moving off with the Seminoles. We have already received about 250 head of Cattle, and continue to receive accessions almost daily. The burden of the War seems to have fallen on the female portion of the Indians, for while the men, who have come in here, and we have issued rations to some 7 or 800, appear in good health and spirits generally, the females, on the other hand, with but very few exceptions, appear squalid, and almost destitute of even the common necessaries of life, and this latter circumstance, I have no doubt, has greatly contributed to bring about the present amicable and gratifying state of affairs.

Philip's Son, Brother, and Wife, together with Hicks, were all here two days since.

NEW YORK, May 10.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship United States, the editors of the Daily Express have their usual files of papers, from London to the 7th, and Liverpool to the 8th ult.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, April 17.

Our market is yet without improvement or melioration in money matters, consequently the business doing has been very limited, and at easier prices, say about ⅛d on our quotations of Friday last. Speculators have taken 1000, and exporters 850 bales of American. The sales of to-day are about 2000 bales of all kinds. One vessel from New York, sailed 1st ult., arrived, but not reported. The import this week is 6,460 bags, and the sales reached 11,920 bags.

Among which were 30 Sea Island, 25 @ 30; 40 Stained do. 10 @ 12; 2510 Upland 5¼ @ 8; 4970 New Orleans, 5½ @ 9¾; 1320 Alabama, &c. 5 @ 8.

We find the following in the New Orleans *Herald*, of May 5th.

Life in New Orleans.—A short time since two men shot one another down in one of our bar rooms, one of whom died instantly, and the other, though alive, is under arrest on a charge of murder. A little more than a week back, a negro was hung for stabbing two or three men. A day or two after one or two infants were found murdered, there was every reason to believe, by their own mothers. Last week we had to chronicle a brutal and bloody murder committed in the heart of our city: the very next day a murder trial was commenced in our criminal court; the day ensuing this, we published the particulars of Hart's murder.—The day after that, Tibbetts was hung for attempting to commit a murder; the next day again we had to publish a murder committed by two Spaniards at the Lake—this was on Friday last. On Sunday we published the account of another murder committed by the Italian, Gregorio. On Monday, another murder was committed, and the murderer lodged in jail. On Tuesday morning another man was stabbed and robbed, and is not likely to recover, but the assassin escaped. The same day, Reynolds, who killed Barre, shot himself in prison. On Wednesday, another person, Mr. Nicolet, blew out his brains. Yesterday, the unfortunate George Clement destroyed himself in his cell; and in addition to this dreadful catalogue we have to add that of the death of two brothers who destroyed themselves through grief at the death of their mother, and truly may we say that "we know not what to-morrow will bring forth."

It may be thought from this catalogue of horrors, that the citizens of New Orleans are the most depraved in the world. This is not so. In no society is there more uprightness of principle and an enlightened regard for morality to be found; but we are overrun with the outcasts of all nations; murderers, robbers, blacklegs, throng our city, and disgrace its reputation. French, Spanish, and Mexican refugees, retired pirates and escaped convicts, from all parts of the world, are here congregated together to plan and work their deeds of crime.—Our citizens have calmly looked on instead of rising en masse to rid themselves of the evil—and the consequence is, that abroad they must bear the burden of shame. These things can be reformed.

Also the following, a Tailor falling upon his own scissors.

"A warrior's weapon frees a warrior's soul."

New mode of Suicide.—Two or three evenings since, a tailor, living in Royal street, named Quilor, after quarreling with a brother tailor about a pair of breeches, set to work and pummelled him. The pummellor then jumped on his shop board, and the pummellee jumped across the road into the marshal's office to get an officer to arrest Quilor; but not procuring one, he got the assistance of a friend, and they tried together to arrest him. But he threw himself into an attitude, flourished his scissors, and swore that he'd "play the fool and die on his sword," rather than be taken; and suiting the action to the word, he stuck the scissors into his side, and fell foolish, not lifeless, off the board. He was taken to the hospital, where they did "bind up his wounds" and put him to bed.

A Poetical description of the Falls of Niagara.—Fanny Kemble had some power of description, but she did not dare to describe the Falls of Niagara. An English tourist, who has recently visited this country, has no such foolish fears. Hear him:

"I visited the celebrated Falls of Niagara, but really could not see any thing so very imposing about them as I had been led to believe. The great breadth takes away from the height; and I must say I have seen as striking an effect produced *by the fall from a common mill dam at home*, or in one of those that run across the Hudson to supply the canals. Poets and travellers call it sublime; and I am aware that *the frothy appearance of the water*, after it has fallen, gives it a *rapid like* appearance for a considerable distance; but we may observe this in miniature in the commotion caused by the paddle wheels of a steamboat, or in any of the falls in Britain."!!!

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 17, 1837.

National Bankruptcy!—The measures devised by the late Administration, and followed up by the present, have at last brought the Nation to a state of Bankruptcy! It will be seen by a perusal of the copious extracts that we have made in preceding columns, that in all the Northern and Eastern States, and as far South as the borders of Virginia, the Banks have universally stopped specie payments. Deposite Banks, U. States Bank, and all, have indiscriminately fallen; not because they are not abundantly solvent, but because the government, (good, paternal government!) was not satisfied with a state of prosperity, and a currency unequalled by any in the world, but would bring about a better currency, and greater prosperity! Ever since Gen. Jackson took the subject in hand, in defiance of law, things have been getting from good to bad, and from bad to worse, until, finally, a great portion of the people have been ruined, all the banks have been, or will be, brought to a suspension of specie payments, and we have no currency that will pass at par out of the borders of the State from which it issued. The National Treasury will itself be bankrupt! It has already lost heavily by some of the Banks, and it cannot escape other immense losses. Its draft for the pitiful sum of $200 has even been dishonored by one of the pets in Philadelphia.

This is the result of the glorious Experiment of Andrew Jackson!

Exchange.—As might be expected, exchanges are in a most unsettled state at present. Until lately, the notes of the South Carolina Banks passed current here, and were receivable at one of the Banks; but now they are at a discount of from 5 to 15 per cent. Not because there is the least doubt of the perfect solvency of all the Banks of that State, but because of the scarcity of money, and the improbability of speedily realizing specie funds for them. We would caution our readers, amongst whom there is much of this paper circulating, against permitting any panic to seize them in regard to it. It is undoubtedly good.

Stocks.—There has been an astonishing rise in the price of stocks in New York since the Banks suspended specie payments. U. S. Bank rose from 95 to 110; Phenix Bank, from 75 to 90; State Bank 70 to 85; Delaware and Hudson Canal 50 to 73; Boston and Providence Rail Road 84 to 101; &c.

We learn by a passenger in last night's Southern Stage, that the Banks at Montgomery, Ala. have suspended specie payments, and that an active run was making on those at Mobile.

The two Deposite Banks at Washington were endeavoring, at the last accounts, to hold out against a suspension of specie payments. They are under the immediate control of the government, and of course a strong effort will be made to sustain them. We shall soon see whether they can succeed.

The old State Bank, and Bank of Newbern.—It may not be amiss to remind our readers, that by advertisements of the officers of these Banks, whose charters expired on the 1st January, 1835, all notes not presented for payment on or before the 1st Monday of November next, will be barred of recovery. The legal or equitable right to refuse their payment after that time, has, it is true, been questioned; but it would be well for the holders of such notes to bring them forward at once for redemption. We believe they are paid at the Bank of the State in this town, as well as at other points.

Cotton.—We are informed that a gentleman, who carried a load of Cotton to Fayetteville last week, was offered only *five* cents a pound for it! A forcible commentary this, on the distress which pervades the country.—*Raleigh Register.*

There have been one or two instances of inferior Cotton selling here at 5 cents, but the price has generally ranged between 6 and 8 cents. A lot of 140 bales of good Fayetteville Cotton was sold in New York a few days ago at 6¾. So that the price here is in fact more than is justified by the sales abroad. The above lot of Cotton probably cost about $6000 here, and netted about $2000 in New York.—*Observer.*

Teaching the young idea how to "shoot."—The Students and Professors of the Alabama College at Tuscaloosa, have lately been shooting at one another, with pistols.

Murder.—The Columbia (S. C.) papers give an account of an affray which occurred at the Circus in that town on the 10th inst. between a party of Students of the College, and some Irishmen, which resulted in the death of one of the latter, named Lynch, who was stabbed with a dirk. The Students, six in number, were committed to jail, but after the report of the Jury of Inquest, one, Camell R. Bryce, was bailed in the sum of $10.000, for his appearance at Court for Manslaughter; another for assault and battery; and the rest were discharged.

Texas.—This morning's mail brings us very different accounts in regard to Texas. From one quarter we learn that things are in a deplorable state. The army without meat, except such cattle as are killed in the woods; other provisions scarce, and uncommonly high; the ports blockaded, and vessels run ashore, &c. &c.

On the other hand, it is stated that all is flourishing; extensive crops, great emigration, plenty of soldiers, no apprehension of further invasion, government about to negotiate a loan for five millions, but whether in the U. S. or Europe they have not decided, (of course they can take their choice!) two Banks about to go into operation, one with five and another with one million of capital, &c. So they go!

Mexico.—The American schr. Orient, of New London, was seized at Vera Cruz, last month, and the captain thrown into prison.

Josiah Collins, Jr. Esq. having declined the nomination for Congress in the Tarboro' District, Edward Stanley, Esq. of Beaufort, has been selected as the Whig Candidate. There is no doubt of his election, we presume, if the Whigs will discard all minor considerations and act with becoming energy and *esprit du corps*.—*Raleigh Register.*

Cotton.—At New Orleans, prices range from 5 to 11 cents.

Virginia Election.—The Whig gain in the Norfolk and Caroline Congressional districts, has been counterbalanced by an administration gain in Greenbriar and Bedford.

Warren District.—In this Congressional District, Col. Maclin, of Franklin, also an Administration man, has taken the field in opposition to Gen. Hawkins. This is the strongest Van Buren District in the State, and the Whigs are too weak to "fight on their own hook;" but, we presume, they have the power by concentrating their vote, to elect that candidate of "the party" least objectionable to them.—*Raleigh Register.*

Fayetteville District.—Lauchlin Bethune, Esq. (Adm.) is announced in the last North Carolina Journal as a Candidate for Congress, in opposition to Edmund Deberry, Esq. (Whig.)

Beat this!—At a single haul of the seine at one of the Fisheries on the Roanoke, upwards of 3000 Rock fish were drawn on shore, weighing from 30 to 75 lbs. each; and it was supposed that the smallest size would weigh 30 lbs.—*Raleigh Register.*

Federal Court.—This Court adjourned on Saturday evening, but little business having been done. The Mate and Seamen of the Steam Packet, William Gibbons, charged with plundering the Passengers, after she was wrecked on our coast, were tried. The men were acquitted, but the Mate, Andrews, was found *Guilty!* In consequence however, of some mitigating circumstances, the Court only sentenced him to six months' imprisonment and a fine of Ten Dollars. Badger, for the U. States, the District Attorney being absent—Wm. H. Haywood, Jr. for Prisoners. *Raleigh Register.*

Steamer Alton passed near Fort Adams the wreck of steamer Ben Sherrod, bound hence for Louisville, blown to atoms as was supposed by the explosion of a large quantity of gunpowder: nothing was definitely known with regard to the loss of human life; —the sacrifice, must, however, have been very great, as it was known she had, on leaving port, near 200 passengers on board. Fragments of the wreck and cargo yet on fire, covered the Mississippi for a great distance below the scene of disaster. *New Orleans Bulletin.*

What will Mr. Van Buren do?—It is perfectly clear, from the secretary's letter to the collector, that the government has not the constitutional power requisite in the present emergency, in various points of view. Something must be done about receiving the notes of the banks—about the distributions of surplus appointed to take place in July and October—about giving an extension of time on duty bonds—and half a dozen other matters of great moment.—Will not the executive be *compelled* to call an extra session of Congress? We know very well that he dreads such a measure, and would almost rather meet the wrath of Gen. Jackson, that the representatives of the people under the present state of the public mind; but will he not be forced to yield to the necessity? We do not see how he can avoid it.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

Repeal of the Specie Circular.—The work which *General* Jackson would not allow *President* Van Buren to do, has been done to his hands. The specie circular is most effectually repealed.—*Ib.*

A Virginia paper states that Lieut. R. B. Randolph still swears to "have his grip upon Amos Kendall's nose." Never mind, Amos, it will be "a *pressure* which no honest man ought to regret."—*Louisville Journal.*

The steamer Boston arrived here on Wednesday last from her first trip to Charleston. Many of our townsmen embraced this convenient opportunity of making a visit to the metropolis of our sister State. They report well of her performance.—This boat, as we mentioned in our last, was purchased by the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, to run in conjunction with another boat, between this place and Charleston. From the trial made of her capacities, the Company has every reason to be satisfied with the acquisition. Several of the Directors, together with the President, were among the passengers on her return trip—having repaired to Charleston to bring about some arrangement of mutual benefit, between the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, and the Charleston and Hamburg Rail Road Company, which mission proved entirely successful. The best feelings are manifested by our Southern neighbors in this matter, and an earnest is given, that, hereafter the two Carolinas will become closely connected in the bonds of friendship and interest. *Wilmington Advertiser.*

Gov. Dudley left for Raleigh on the 11th.

☞ Good Martinique molasses sold at auction yesterday at 90 days, for 23 cents to 25½.

There is at present a greater number of ships in our harbour than is usual at this season.—*Wilmington Advertiser.*

Wm. A. Wright having resigned his office of Clerk of the Superior Court, Frederick C. Hill was appointed Clerk thereof by the Hon. Thos. Settle.—*Wil. Adv.*

A letter from Paris in the New York Express says, among other things, that Mr. Minister Cass has gone to Constantinople for six months.

Hard Case.—One sunshiny day last week, a little boy gave a sixpence, the only one he had, to look for five minutes in a show-box. Just then his friend came along and begged to look just one moment. He could not refuse such a request, and gave up his eye-hole to the other, who looked and looked till the time had expired. This was too much for his philosophy, and his politeness had been stretched beyond its powers of extension. He burst into tears and exclaimed—"You are as bad as Mr. Johnson, that borrows father's paper every morning before he gets a chance to read it."—*N. Y. Sun.*

MOBILE, May 6.

Desperadoes Again.—We noticed yesterday, two cases of stabbing which took place at New Orleans a night or two ago. Last night, we had in our city two cases of almost the same species of crime. Mr. Whitaker, of the Theatre, who has but one arm, was knocked down by a ruffian on St. Joseph-st. near Government. He was probably taken for another person.—After the Theatre was out, Mr. Jones, of the orchestra, an inoffensive gentleman, much advanced in years, while on his way home, out of Dauphin-st., was seized by three ruffians and rifled of his watch and some small change in his pockets. Policemen, look out.

Early yesterday morning, a young gentleman named George Clement, put an end to his existence by hanging himself in the guard House. He was formerly clerk to Mr. Louis, Notary, in Charles-st.; afterwards he turned Broker; subsequently he became a speculator in wines, dry goods, &c.; and when the times became deranged, he followed suit. Yesterday, a little after midnight he entered the sleeping room of Mr. Fontanette, in one of the hotels: the latter called the guard and gave him in charge; he was conducted to the guard-house, and about daylight it was discovered that he had hung himself by tying his handkerchief to the bars of his cell, and round his neck.—*Com. Her.*

The Southwestern Mails.—The Pontitoc (Miss.) Union, an Administration paper, laughs at a letter from the Postmaster at Memphis, who tells him that he has sent an "Express" with the mails accumulated at that place. The Express turned out to be *an ox team*, and moved at the rate of *ten miles a day!*

Hard Drinking.—Late on Saturday evening, says the Boston Journal, some persons were called into a dwelling of intemperance and poverty, in Tipple avenue, to pacify a man and his wife, who were uproarious. They were both drunk—he with liquor—she with temper. He had just knocked two pannels out of the door of their room, and threatened to *bate* her. She berated him thus: "Och ye varmint, ye leave me to get bread as I can for the *childer*, and bring nothing home but your drunken carcass; ye *drink'd up your pirk axe* last Wednesday, and to-day ye have *drink'd up your saw and horse*, so you have."

The late frosts are said to have done great injury to the peach orchards of New Jersey. To such an extent is the peach cultivated in that State that the Trenton Gazette estimates the damage at "many hundred thousand dollars."

MARRIED,

In Sampson County on the 11th ult., by the Rev. David S. Williams, JOHN R. BEAMAN, Esq. to Miss ELIZA ROBESON, daughter of John Robeson, Esq

Also, in the same county on the 29th ult. by the Rev. B Carral, Mr BRIGHT S. HERING, to Miss ANN L. CHESNUTT.

DIED,

In Richmond county, on the 15th ult., of a Hemorrhage of the Lungs, Mrs. MARY C. STEELE, consort of R J. Steele, Esq. She was formerly a resident of Rutherford county, but for the last twenty years has resided in Richmond county, and has been for several years a member of the M. E. Church. She has left an affectionate husband and four children, besides numerous relatives, to mourn her loss. Her parents, Humphrey and Nancy Parish, now reside in Rutherford county.

[COMMUNICATED.

On the 23d ult, in the 81st year of his age, after a lingering illness, Mr. JOHN TAYLOR, of the county of Granville. He was a private, captain and assistant commissary in the army of the Revolution

In Natchitoches, Louisiana, on the 8th ult., in the 85th year of his age, Dr. JOHN SIBLEY, a native of Worcester county, Massachusetts, for many years a citizen of Natchitoches, and formerly of Fayetteville, N. C.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—MAY 17.

Brandy, peach,	75 a 80	Molasses,	42 a 43
Ditto, apple,	65 a 70	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
Bacon,	8 a 10	Sugar, brown,	7½ a 11
Beeswax,	30	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	6 a 8	Salt,	50 a 75
Cotton Yarn,	26 a 34	Sack,	2 50 a $3
Corn,	80 a 85	Tobacco, leaf,	2 a 3
Candles, P. F.	17 a 20	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 25
Flaxseed,	$1	Bale Rope,	10 a 12
Flour,	$5 a 6	Wheat,	none
Feathers,	45	Whiskey,	52 a 55
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	25 a 30

BEEF and MACKEREL.

FOR Sale by the Subscribers,
30 bbls prime New York BEEF.
30 do. No. 3 MACKEREL.
—ALSO—
10 bbls. White Havana SUGAR
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
May 16, 1837.

FURNITURE SALE,
AT AUCTION.

ON 6th June next, the Subscriber will sell at Auction, his Stock of Cabinet FURNITURE, consisting of Mahogany Side Boards, Sofas, Bureaus, Dining Tables in sets, Pillar and claw do on swivels, Pillar and claw Breakfast Tables, Turned legs and plain do., Mahogany Bedsteads, Common high posts, field and turned do., Secretaries and Book Cases, Work Stands, Candle and Wash Stands, &c., Walnut Bureaus, Dining and Breakfast Tables, elegant rush bottom Chairs, and Rocking do., Stock Mahogany, consisting of thick and table Stuff, crotch and shaded Veneers, maple, poplar and pine Lumber, Hardware, window Glass from 8 x 10 to 18 x 24, hair Cloth, oil Cloth, blue and crimson Morine, &c. A few looking glass Plates from 14 x 24 to 18 x 30, &c. &c.
Terms at sale.
DUNCAN McNEILL.
WILLKINGS & BELDEN, Auctioneers.
May 16, 1837. 41 3t.

FOR RENT.

A TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE, with an excellent Well of water in the yard, and a Garden. Apply to
JOHN McARN.
May 17, 1837. 41tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER is receiving a large Stock of GOODS, of every description, which will be sold uncommonly cheap, being bought recently at the New York Auctions.
JOHN McARN.
May 17, 1837. 41tf

EQUITY BLANKS.

Clerk and Master's Deeds,
Subpœnas to bring in parties,
PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.

WAGON For Sale.

A FIRST rate four horse WAGON, for sale. Apply to J. G. & J. H COOK.
May 17, 1837. 41 3t.

Assignee's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr. J. C. Latta, on the 10th day of March 1837, assigned his Notes and Book Accounts, to me to pay certain accounts therein specified, therefore all those indebted either by note or account, are requested to call and make immediate payment as longer indulgence cannot be given.
WILLIAM S. LATTA, *Assignee of J. C. LATTA.*
May 17. 41 6w.

To all whom it may concern.

THE subscriber will be absent on business from the State, for 3 or 4 weeks. Any person having business with him. can be attended to by Mr. J C. Latta, who is left in charge of his business.
WILLIAM S. LATTA.
May 17. 41 2w.

To the Justices of the Peace
OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

YOU are hereby notified to attend at the Court House, in Fayetteville, on Thursday of June Term, 1837, at 12 o'clock M., to appoint five of your number, to hold the County Courts until March Term, 1838, inclusive. Also, to recommend to the Court, two respectable Freeholders in each Captain's District, who, with a Magistrate, will constitute a "Board of Valuation," agreeably to the requisition of the last General Assembly.
By order of the Court.
BENJ'N ROBINSON, Chairman.
May 16, 1837. 41tt.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE
LOTTERY,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SALISBURY ACADEMY.

DRAWN NUMBERS IN CLASS NO. 7.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8	26	46	60	55	33	6	38	35	34

No. 64. 24. 3, a Prize of $1000, which, with several other Prizes, were sold at ERAMBERT'S TRULY LUCKY OFFICE, Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
44, 31, 18, a Prize of $100 in Class No. 2.
45, 28, 8, a Prize of $100 in Class No. 4.

CLASS No. 9, for 1837,

To be drawn at NEWBERN, N. C on Saturday, the 20th day of May, 1837.

75 No. Lottery.—14 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$10,000	is	$10.000
1 Prize of	3.000	is	3.000
1 Prize of	2.000	is	2.000
6 Prizes of	1,000	is	6.000
10 Prizes of	400	is	4.000
15 Prizes of	200	is	3.000
30 Prizes of	100	is	3.000
40 Prizes of	80	is	3.200
40 Prizes of	70	is	2.800
50 Prizes of	60	is	3.000
70 Prizes of	40	is	2.800
100 Prizes of	30	is	3.000
122 Prizes of	24	is	2.928
122 Prizes of	16	is	1.952
122 Prizes of	10	is	1.220
5185 Prizes of	8	is	41.480
25620 Prizes of	4	is	102.480
31535 Prizes amounting to			$195.860

Tickets in the above Class may be found in great varieties;—Whole Tickets $4, Halves $2, Quarters $1, at
H. ERAMBERT'S
LUCKY OFFICE, Hay Street.
May 17, 1837. 41td
N. B. All orders for Tickets in the above Lottery *must* be post paid.

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders will be held on Friday, 2d June next, in the Town of Fayetteville.
JAMES MEBANE, President.
May 15, 1837. 41tt
☞ The Raleigh Register will please insert the above two weeks.

Public Notice is hereby Given,

THAT all debts, of every nature and kind, due and owing by any persons in the State of N. Carolina to the late Firm of James Hamilton & Son, or to the Firm of Hamilton & Cole, of the City of New York, as also all property belonging to said Firm in said State, has been duly assigned to me as their Trustee, by virtue of an instrument of assignment, dated April 17th, 1837.
All persons indebted to either of the above Firms, will therefore pay the same to me or to my authorized Agent, and to no other person, and all debts now due, unless forthwith liquidated, will immediately be put in suit.
WM. R FOSDICK,
No. 29, *Broad Street.*
New York City, May 12, 1837. 41 2m

State of North Carolina,
RICHMOND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1837.

William Flowers vs. Robert Hataway. } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT, *Levied on Land.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Robert Hataway, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore *Ordered by the Court*, that publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, for six weeks, notifying the said Robert Hataway to appear at the next term of said Court, to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the third Monday in July next, then and there to plead to issue, or judgment will be entered up against him pro confesso, for the Plaintiff's claim, and the Land levied on condemned, subject to the same.
Witness, Graham A. Nicholson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the third Monday in April A. D, 1837.
[41] G. A. NICHOLSON, Clerk

State of North Carolina,
RICHMOND COUNTY
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1837

Thomas Pate, vs. Warren Haywood and Daniel Nicholson. } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.

Levied on two tracts of Land supposed to contain two hundred acres, situate, lying and being on the head waters of Marks's Creek

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore *Ordered by the same*, That publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, for six successive weeks, notifying the said Warren Haywood and Daniel Nicholson, to appear at the next term of said Court to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the third Monday in July next, then and there to plead to issue, or judgment will be entered up against them pro confesso, for the Plaintiff's claim, and the Land levied on condemned, subject to the same.
Witness, Graham A. Nicholson, Clerk of our said Court at office, the third Monday in April, A D, 1837.
[41] G. A. NICHOLSON, Clerk.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

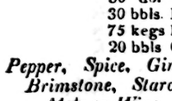
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving per schooners Repeater and Vindicator, the following, which are offered cheap:—

52 Hhds. best Porto Rico SUGAR,
50 bags Rio Coffee,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Copperas,
Imperial and Young Hyson Tea,
104 cases fashionable Hats,
461 fashionable Bonnets,
68 pieces Cloths, various colours,
15 pieces fashionable plain Ribbed and Plaid Cassimere,
100 pieces Merino Circassians,
24 pieces Merino Cloths,
546 pieces fancy Prints,
123 pieces Dundee Sheeting,
White, red, and green Flannel,
Men's and women's Shoes,
Bed Ticks, Shirtings, &c &c.—
Men's and women's Saddles,

Also, many other articles too tedious to enumerate. JOHN McARN.

July 6th, 1836. 96 *tf.*

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Syrup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T J. JORDAN.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses.

RECEIVED per steamer Clarendon and Wilmington, and for sale by the Subscribers corner of Hay and Maxwell streets.

200 Bags Rio COFFEE,
30 bbls. do. do.
70 hhds. Molasses,
30 do. Sugar,
30 bbls. Loaf, do.
75 kegs Nails,
20 bbls Copperas.

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Cassia, Brimstone, Starch, Rope, Bagging, Malaga Wine, Glass 8 × 10 and 10 × 12, Hollow Ware, Weeding Hoes, Iron, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

20 Bozes TOBACCO,
30 bbls. Apple Brandy,
20 do. Whiskey.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

September 7, 1836. 5 tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers having opened a Retail Store on Green street, next door to Messrs. John Huske & Son, take this method of informing their friends that they are now receiving and daily expecting, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery Ware, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c.

Among the articles are the following:—
15 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted,)
20 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugars,
50 bags Coffee,
1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum Salt,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Rope,
10 hhds. Molasses, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

50 Bbls. No. 3 MACKEREL.

All of which will be sold low for cash.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
Green Street.

Fayetteville, August 31. 4tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received his Fall supply of Goods embracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hard-Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, and Glass-Ware.

—ALSO—

FUR HATS, and SEAL SKIN CAPS.

Together with various other articles too tedious to enumerate all of which will be sold low for Cash or country produce, or on short credit for approved notes The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B. ATKINS.
Foot of Haymount.

N. B.—A few Hhds. and pipes of fourth proof French Brandy, Gin, Rum, and H. Gin, Maderia, Malaga and Champaign Wines, N. E. Rum, back country Whiskey and Brandy, &c.

G. B. ATKINS.

Oct. 5. 9-tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a general assortment of

Dry Goods.

—ALSO—

HARDWARE, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, &c.,

To which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

HOOPER & MAC LAURIN.

September 20, 1836. 7tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Store next door to Mr. James Baker's Hardware Store, and has received his Fall supply of

GOODS.

Which will be sold low for cash or produce.

JONES FULLER.

October 12, 1836. 10-tf

Thomastown LIME,

150 Casks, just received, by

J. HUSKE & SON.

February 9, 1837. 27tf.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

GROCERIES, &c.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally, to their present Stock of GROCERIES, which will be found to comprise as general an assortment as can be obtained in this Market, and to consist in part of the following articles, viz:

220 Hhds. Sugars and Molasses,
250 bags Rio Coffee,
25 do St. Domingo do,
25 tons Swedes and English Iron,
Sheet, Band and Hoop Iron,
Cast, German, Crawley, Shear, English and American Blister Steel,
100 kegs Nails,
75 dozen Patent Corn, Grass and German Scythe Blades,
25 do Frying Pans,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 bags Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 boxes Lemon Sirup,
10 baskets Sweet Oil,
10 Hhds. Crockery,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes, assorted sizes,
12 do Spades and Shovels,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
25 kegs White Lead in oil,
5 do Red do,
50 dozen Spirits Turpentine,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
50 boxes 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Glass,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Train and Lamp Oils,
Trace Chains, Anvils, Vises, Sole Leather, Mill and pit cut Saws, Wagon and Cart Boxes, &c. &c.

Together with a large and general assortment of *Patent Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs*, &c. &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest Market prices.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, April 28, 1836. 86-tf

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug and Medicine Store.

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete.—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of the following articles, Fresh, genuine, and of very superior quality—

Gum Myrrh, Cayenne Pepper, Lobelia, Skunk Cabbage.

Also, TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA, for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial, Siphilitic and other diseases which depend upon a scrofulous condition of the body. This article is prepared by a new process without boiling, and is warranted to contain in a concentrated form, the active principles of the soot obtained from the most approved species of smilax. Castor Oil, Varnish, &c. T. J. JORDAN.

August 18. 2tf.

New Goods.

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his Stock of *Fall and Winter GOODS*, consisting in part of

7 Hhds. Porto Rico, 3 do. superior St. Croix } *SUGARS,*
50 bags prime green Rio Coffee,
20 do. do. do. Laguira do.,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
50 kegs Nails, 4d to 20d,
25 pieces Bagging, heavy 42 inch,
20 coils Rope,
Blacksmith's Bellows, 30, 32, 34 & 36 inches,
Anvils, Vises, Screwplates and Hammers,
Trace Chains, superior Axes,
3 fine twist double barrel Fowling Pieces,
Shot Guns, &c.

—ALSO—

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, Caps, Blankets, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms for Cash, Produce or good notes.

Fayetteville, November 15, 1836 15tf

BECKWITH'S PILLS. ANTI DYSPEPTIC

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

Just Received.

20 M prime Havanna Cigars.

HALL & JOHNSON.

June 28, 1836. 95-tf

NOTICE.

I FOREWARN all persons against trading for three Notes of Hand, all of which was made payable to Robert C. Hattaway, as follows, (viz) one of Four Hundred Dollars, payable or due the 1st day of January, 1838, one of Five Hundred Dollars, due the 1st day of January, 1839, also, another for Five Hundred Dollars, due the 1st day of January, 1840. All of the above mentioned Notes were given by me to the said Hattaway for a consideration which has entirely failed, and I am therefore determined not to pay the same.

HENRY T. WILLSON.

Anson County, January 23, 1837. 27tf.

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal custom he has received in his line. He continues in the establishment formerly occupied by Smith & Johnson, (McArn's new building,) where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.

DANIEL SMITH, (Tailor.)

Fayetteville, March 1. 78 tf.

FISH.

20 Half bbls. No. 1 MACKEREL, just received and for sale by

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

January 12, 1837. 23tf.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED a large and splendid supply of

SPRING GOODS,

The principal part of which were purchased by the Package,—among which are

850 pieces Calicoes, 275 pieces Ginghams,
175 pieces French Muslins, elegant Muslin Capes,
120 pieces Irish Linen, Table Covers from 6-4 to 12 4,
8-4 Linen Diaper, Long Lawns, Bird's eye Diaper,
250 pieces blue and grey Drills, Rouen Cassimere,
Crape Camlet and Princetta,
185 pieces Linen Drilling, very cheap,
Belt, Cap and Bonnet Ribbons,
Superfine blue, black, green, olive & claret Cloth,
Do. Cassimeres, striped, checked, and plain,
25 pieces 6-4 French Bombazine, some extra sup.
3 4, 7-8, 4 4 and 6 4 brown & bleached Damasks,
Plaids and Apron Checks,
Thread Edging and Lace, Bobbinet do,
With many other articles in the Dry Goods line, in all about

315 PACKAGES.

Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase by Wholesale or Retail, will please call and examine the Goods.

April 3, 1837. 35tf

G. W. McDONALD,

Saddle, Trunk & Harness Maker,

Person St., Fayetteville, N. C.,

A FEW DOORS EAST OF CAPE FEAR BANK.

HE has in his employment the best of Workmen, and still continues to manufacture the above articles, and also almost every other article connected with his line of business, and by his well known assiduity and unremitted attention to his business, he hopes to continue to merit at least a share of patronage.

He keeps on hand a general assortment of

Saddlery Hardware,

Of the best quality, selected in part by himself while in New York, and continues to receive Fresh Supplies almost every month in addition to his Stock, and will furnish Saddlers at a distance with the best of materials. He keeps also a supply of Saddlers' Tools for sale. He has just finished PLATED and BRASS PLATED STANHOPE, BAROUCHE, or GIG or SULKEY HARNESS, (a new article) never before manufactured in this market—☞ *Call and see them* ☜ American and English Bridle Fillings, Haltiers, False Collars for chafed Horses, Padded Hams for Carts, Double Saddle Bags covered with Bear skin, Plain ditto and Wallets, Medical ditto, Travelling Bags with clasps and divisions, and without, Bellows-top Leather Trunks of his own make, Hair ditto, by single or nest,—also, Bear Skins and Buffalo Robes, a good article for travelling.

April 3, 1837. 35tf

WHOLESALE STORE.

300 PACKAGES

JUST RECEIVED by the Subscribers, in addition to their former Stock, making the most complete assortment ever offered in this Market, consisting of

English, French, India and American GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, Saddles and Bridles, Groceries, &c. &c.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

15 HHDS. Porto Rico SUGAR,
4 do prime St. Croix do,
10 barrels Loaf and Lump do
100 bags prime Rio Coffee,
20 hhds. Crockery, (assorted for the country,)
100 cases Men's fashionable Hats,
20 do Drab and Black Negro do,
40 do Ladies' Bonnets, newest style,
30 do Mens' & Womens' Shoes & Brogans,
25 do Cotton and Wool Cards,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
20 do 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Window Glass,
20 dozen Collins & King's Axes,
20 do Coffee Mills,
100 casks Nails, assorted,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes,
500 pair bright and blue Trace Chains,
20 dozen Scythes and Straw Cutters,
20 do Shovels and Spades,

Bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Powder, Shot, Lead, Smiths' Anvils and Vises, Madder, Camphor, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Starch, Brimstone, Salts, Saleratus, Gun Powder, Hyson and Young Hyson Tea, Essences, Patent Medicines, &c. and other articles too numerous to mention,—at WHOLESALE for *CASH*, good Paper, or Country Produce.

Call and examine.

NOTT & STARR, *Hay Street.*

Fayetteville, March 13, 1837. 34tf

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just opened a large and general assortment of SPRING & SUMMER

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Hardware, Cutlery, &c. &c.

Which will be sold low for Cash or on time, to punctual customers. He invites his former customers and the public to call and examine for themselves. P. P. JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, April 10, 1837.

LOST,

BETWEEN Hay Mount and the Court House, a BREAST-PIN, (Gold Stone) with two Doves on the face. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at this office, or the store of Mr. Warren Prior.

January 10, 1837. 27tf.

Convention Debates.

THE DEBATES in the Convention for the amendment of the Constitution of North Carolina, for sale, and also for delivery to subscribers in this place and in Bladen and Columbus counties.

E. J. HALE.

February, 1837.

Portsmouth and Roanoke RAIL ROAD.

THE CARS RUN DAILY on this Road. Passengers going North will be conveyed from Halifax, N. C. to Gary's Depot, in the Company's Coaches, and will arrive at Portsmouth in time for the Baltimore Boats, which leave every Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday at 3 P. M., and for the Washington Boat which leaves every Sunday at same hour Passengers leaving Halifax on either of the above mentioned days will arrive in Baltimore the following morning, and in Philadelphia in the evening, without being deprived of sleep. The Engines on this road are in fine order, and no detention need be apprehended.

Stages leave Halifax in time for the departure of the Cars at 7 o'clock, A. M. from the upper termination of the road.

Office Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road Company.

April 3, 1837. 37-1m

Molasses.

RECEIVED and for sale by the Subscribers, 75 Hhds. MOLASSES, new crop.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

March 1, 1837. 30tf

SELLING OFF AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE Subscriber, wishing to change his business during the Fall and Winter Season, in this place, would call the attention of Country Merchants and the community generally, to his assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY, Hats, Shoes and Saddlery,

Which he is now offering at REDUCED PRICES. The assortment is general and will be found to contain many very desirable Goods, calculated for this market as well as the Country generally. The Stock was laid in late in the Spring, on about as good terms in New York as any brought to this market to the size of it. In consequence of some advance in the New York market, it offers an inducement to Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase a Fall Supply. JAMES MAHONEY.

South West Corner of Market Square.

August 18, 1836. 2 tf

Tonic Mixtures.

I DO not question the legal right, which every person has to throw together some bitter or other substances, and to send them forth to the world as a cure for Fever and Ague; this right, however it may have been abused, has been exercised at all times in every country where this complaint has prevailed; and we can now enumerate *thousands of remedies* that have been gotten up, sported their brief while, and sunk again into the oblivion whence they sprung.

But, I do most earnestly protest against the course which continues to be pursued by one person or set of persons after another, towards Rowand's Tonic Mixture. If a better, safer or more efficient medicine can be afforded by any of our quidnuncs or wiseacres, it is due to their fellow-citizens that it should be submitted for their adoption.

But we pray all who have any regard for the lives and health of the members of community, to desist from their attempts to imitate a remedy so exalted in public estimation, or to substitute for it such trash as can in no wise approach it in excellence, however easy it may be even for the *unfledged Tyro in Medicine* to resemble it in superficial appearance, taste and smell.

In order to protect those from imposition who may be inquiring after ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE, and to assist them in distinguishing between the original and genuine mixture and the numerous imitations and substitutes which continue to sprout up in different points of the country, the names and whereabouts of such as have as yet been discovered are annexed.

Rowland's Tonic Mixture, by L. S. Comstock & Co., of New York.

Rushton & Aspinwall's Tonic Mixture, by Rushton & Aspinwall, New York.

Green's Tonic Mixture, by Butler & Clay, N. Y.

The Southern Tonic, by Coster & Coxe, Alabama.

Marshall's Tonic Mixture, by Charles Marshall, Philadelphia.

Cave & Schaffer's Tonic Fever and Ague Mixture, by Cave & Schaffer, Philadelphia.

The public may be saved from uncertainty as to the genuineness of ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE, by calling upon his authorized agents throughout the country, or upon application to the proprietor.

JNO. R. ROWAND, M. D.
260 Market street, Philadelphia.

February 23. 32tf

Fayetteville Water Works.

AT A MEETING of the Directors of the Company, this day, Mr. A. J. Erambert was appointed Superintendant of Water Works, in place of G. Deming, Esq., resigned, and is authorized to collect all moneys due the Company for privileges subsequent to July 1st, 1836.

He was also required to enforce the Law against all persons who permit the Water to waste, in consequence of insufficient cocks, or other cause.

E. J. HALE, *President.*

Fayetteville, March 13, 1837.

Cotton in the Seed.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase and will receive at his Mill in Fayetteville, Cotton in the seed, and loose unpacked parcels of ginned Cotton, for which the highest market prices will be paid in money, or exchanged for Thread, from No. 4 to 16 inclusive.

C. P. MALLETT.

August 15, 1836. 2tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 20th of last March, a negro fellow by the name of MOSES, about 26 years old, and about five feet 8 inches high, yellow complexion, when spoken to smiles; he is probably lurking about James Salter's, in Bladen county. The above reward of Twenty five dollars will be paid to any one who will deliver said negro to me, or confine him in Jail so that I get him again.

WILLIAM TOWNSEND.

Lumberton, N. C., April 6, 1837. 36 6w

Notice.

ALL those indebted to me are requested to settle the same with Edmund Blake, by the first of May next, or they may expect their notes or accounts to be placed in the hands of an officer, for collection, as no longer indulgence can be given

GEO. C McNEILL.

April 11th, 1837. 36 tf

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE

EFFECTED BY GRAY'S OINTMENT!!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 58 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound in my left leg, which become ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A fresh supply of the above article just received by E. J. HALE.

J. A. Pleasants, M. D.

Dentist,

WILL be in Fayetteville shortly; he has just returned from Europe, and has a fine collection of beautiful TEETH.

February 9, 1837. 27tf

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING, Expeditiously executed at this Office.

Fayetteville and Western RAIL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That Books of Subscription to the Stock of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company, will be opened in the following Counties and under the direction of the following named persons, at such places in said Counties, and at such times as the said Commissioners may direct. An instalment of Two Dollars on each Share will be required at the time of subscribing; the Commissioners are requested to forward the money as paid, and the Lists of Subscriptions, as they progress, to E. L. Winslow, Fayetteville.

BRUNSWICK.....Dr. F. J. Hill, Robert McEachan, A. Baker.
NEW HANOVER...James Owen, Aaron Lazarus, Alexander Anderson.
BLADEN.....James Burney, Joseph Gillespie, John I. McMillan.
SAMPSON.....W. McKay, W Faison, Ollen Mobley.
COLUMBUS.....A. Troy, Josiah Maultsby, Augustus Smith.
ROBESON.....John W. Powell, Archibald A. T. Smith, Richard C. Bunting.
WAKE.....W. R. Gales, W. H. Haywood, Jr., Samuel F. Patterson.
CHATHAM.....N. A. Stedman, Charles J. Williams, John J. Alston.
MOORE.....John B. Kelly, Charles Chalmers, C. W. Dowd.
RICHMOND.....Alfred Duckery, Walter F. Leak, G. Thomas.
ANSON.....A. Myers, John A. McRae, Joseph Medley.
MONTGOMERY....Dr. F. J. Cutlar, Duncan McRae, Sr., W. Harris.
ROWAN.....Hamilton C. Jones, Hon. R. M. Pearson, William Chambers.
RANDOLPH.....Alexander Gray, Jesse Henshaw, A. Brower.
DAVIDSON.....Col. Samuel Hargrave, Henry R. Dusenberry, Dr. William Holt.
GUILFORD.....N. Mendenhall, Jesse Lindsay, John Morehead.
CABARRUS.....Paul Barringer, William F. Phifer, George Klutts.
IREDELL.....Thomas A. Allison, C. F. Davidson, Rufus Reid.
MECKLENBURG...Samuel McComb, John Irwin, Andrew Grier.
LINCOLN.....David Reinhardt, Alfred M. Burton, M. Hoke.
RUTHERFORD....Edmund Bryan, John G. Bynum, John McEntire.
ASHE.....Roderick Murchison, John Hardin, J. M. Nye.
BURKE.....Robert C. Pearson, Isaac T. Avery, James C. Smith.
SURRY.....Josiah Cowles, Nathaniel Boyden, R. H. Parks.
WILKES.....William P. Waugh, Thomas J. Bouchelle, W. C. Emmett.
STOKES.....M. R. Moore, C. H. Matthews, Peter Critz.

It is confidently believed, that the gentlemen named will take a deep interest in this work, which, by its completion will unlock the riches of the West, and regenerate a large section of North Carolina.

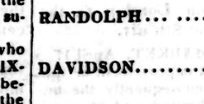
By at once securing the subscription of the State, the construction of the Road to the Yadkin and the two branches will be rendered certain.

The time for action has arrived; will the people of the West and the Cape Fear forego the advantages offered to their acceptance? Let every man do what he can, and this work will go on.

E. L. WINSLOW, PRESIDENT,
Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company

☞ The Salisbury, Lincoln, Rutherford and Greensborough papers, will please publish this notice. [26tf.]

Steamer Cotton Plant.



THE new Steamer *Cotton Plant*, in connection with suitable Tow Boats, will commence operating on the Cape Fear River in fifteen or twenty days. The Proprietor is now constructing on the River bank a commodious Warehouse, where Goods and Merchandize, to and from the Interior, may be stored, free of charge and in comparative safety from the danger of Fire. Such fixtures will be connected with the Warehouse as to land Goods in better order than formerly, and without incurring the expense of drayage. The Cotton Plant is entirely new, with a draft of water adapted to the River navigation, and offers to the public the surest and most convenient mode of Transportation. Goods and Merchandize will be received and forwarded at the customary rates by

DOYLE O'HANLON,
Agent at Wilmington, N. C.
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.,
Agents at Fayetteville, N. C.

Fayetteville, March 10, 1837. 32tf

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE OF AARON BURR; Henrietta Temple, by the author of Vivian Grey; Wordsworth's Poems; Dutchman's Fireside, by Paulding; Book of St. Nicholas; Mrs. Heman's Poems; Parting Gift; Campbell's Poems; Sacred Poetry; Judge Tucker's Life of Jefferson; Spurzheim's Phrenological Works; History of China; Midshipman Easy; Rienzi; Morton's Illustrations of Consumption; Gray's Operative Chemist; Suddard's British Pulpit; Taylor's Holy Living and Dying; Girl's Own Book; Boy's do; Social Choir; Parlour Letter Writer; Preston's Book Keeping; Missouri Harmony; Course of Time; Sword's Almanac; Western Songster; Doane's Magrier's Midwifery; &c. &c.

Just received by E. J. HALE.

March 14, 1837.

MURRELL, the Land Pirate, *And CROCKETT in Texas.*

A FRESH SUPPLY of these Popular Works just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

March 15, 1837.

Just received,

A FEW casks Thomastown Lime, unslacked,
20 barrels calcined Plaister Paris, for plastering or casting,
20 do. Nova Scotia Plaister, prepared for Manure,
Hair and Laths kept constantly on hand.

All of which I will sell low for Cash.

He intends to keep a large and regular supply these articles at all times, and from his experience for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and Plasterer, he can always speak confidently as to the *quality* of the articles.

JOHN E PATTERSON,
3 doors South of the Market House.

February 22, 1837. 29tf

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established in Wilmington for the purpose of the above business, respectfully tenders services to the public. Goods consigned to forwarded with the utmost dispatch and ry particularity observed.—Particular oe paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of flatters himself that a knowledge of bined with unremitting attention, will a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEF

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayet*

20 BOXES (2 dozen) fine old Ma has had the advantage of the East Indies,
12 baskets fine Champagne,
A few dozen old Port Wine,
A few casks Red Clover Seed,
A few casks Ground Plaister,
2000 bushels Turk's Island Salt,
600 sacks Liverpool Salt,
150 bags Coffee, various qualities,
90 pieces heavy German Cotton
100 kegs White Lead in Oil, pure common,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware and

For sale by

JOHN HUSKE

November 3, 1836.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE firm of G. & L. Hurlbutt, was by mutual consent on the 8th of All persons indebted to said firm are re make immediate payment to A. M Cas is fully authorised to grant discharges for

GOOLD HURL
LEVI HURLB

January 17.

For Sale,

20 Bags prime old White C

for FAMILY USE.

10 Bbls bright St. Croix SUGAR,
6 Single Florida Moss Mattresses.

J. HUSKE

January 19, 1837.

Notice,

THAT the Subscriber received Letters ministration on the personal Estate thew Miles Draughon, dec'd, at Septem 1836, of Cumberland County Court; having claims against the Estate of the ceased, are hereby requested to present the Subscriber within the time prescribed or this notice will be plead in bar of a and all persons indebted to said Estate quested to pay the Subscriber.

WM. C. DRAUGHON,

September 5, 1836

NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of & JOHNSON, are hereby notified subscriber alone is authorized to settle and it is essential that the accounts should tled without delay.

DANIEL S

Fayetteville, January 27.

HOLBROOK'S BELL

For Churches, Manufactories, Planters &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell ders in this country, having made ments with the Subscriber to receive and all orders for their Bells of any size, to which they will warrant of the very best quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour of superior finish and tones. Orders receive information given by

JAMES MART

N B. They will warrant their Bells, and any fail to give satisfaction, they may be ex ed for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the above Mill Stones in this State, by Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Bal would here inform those wanting the sa they can be furnished by sending their me at this place. We *warrant* the artic *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pa stead.

C. J. ORRELL

Brick Buildings, Hay

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836.

LEETE & COO

HAVE just received their FALL AN TER supply of

DRY GOODS

GROCERIES, HARDWA Crockery, Hats and Sh

Which they offer low for Cash or in exc Country Produce.

October 19, 1836.

DRY GOODS

AT COST FOR CASH, AT N

Cedar street, First Door from Pearl,

THE Subscriber is opening a New Stock imported FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

And will be receiving further supplies tion daily. For Cash, it will be an inva to sell any article AT COST.

When required, the usual credit of six will be given for approved paper, and 6 at the lowest market prices.

H. B. FI

New York. January 28, 1837.

Petit-Gulf Cotton Seed And Red Clover Seed

For sale by C P. MALL

Rowand's Tonic Mixt

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AND FE

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable Ve lar Medicine. Just received by

E. J. H

December 6, 1836.

Iron and Molasses.

In Store and for Sale by the Subscriber

20 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted.)
10 do. English.
40 hhds. prime retailing Molasses.

THOS. SANDFORD &

$100 REWARD

WILL be given for the detection or sup sion of the person or persons who the prisoners that lately escaped from the this County with the implements where said escape was effected.

By order of the County Court,
(From the Minutes)
Test, JOHN L. ATKINS, Cl

March 21, 1837.

Blank Warrant

For sale at this Office.